

# POLAND FIGHT NOW LIKE THE WESTERN ONE

Struggle There is Underground One, Like That On the Alps and Yser

## THE BALKANS

Rulers of Bulgaria and Roumania Have Arranged for Conference.

London Cable.—The vast conflict between the Russians and the Austro-German armies in Central and South Poland and in West Galicia has reached a temporary state of deadlock, according to to-night's official communication from Petrograd, which is chiefly notable for the information that Marshal von Hindenburg's forces have adopted sapping tactics on the Bzura-Rawka from west of Warsaw. Saps are being advanced by the Germans in several places towards the Russian positions, according to the report. In this work they are making use of steel shields to protect themselves from the rifle fire of the Czar's troops in the nearby trenches. It thus appears that the battle in Poland, which began as a field operation of great magnitude, is quickly being converted into siege warfare almost identical with that which for so many weeks has been proceeding on the Alps and the Yser in the western war theatre.

### BRISK FIGHT ON BZURA

There has been, however, one brisk combat in the Warsaw region recently. The statement records that the Germans captured some Russian trenches on Wednesday near Sochaczew, the ill-fated village on the Bzura that was the storm centre of the recent engagements where von Hindenburg's march on Warsaw was brought to an abrupt stop. The Russians returned to the attack this morning, and in a fierce bayonet encounter drove off the enemy and regained all the positions previously lost. Five quick-firing guns and a number of German prisoners were the Russian trophies of this adventure.

Of operations in North Poland or East Prussia the Russian statement says nothing to-night, and of Bukovina, where chief interest in the eastern war theatre now is centred in view of the imminent invasion of Transylvania from that quarter, and its probable political effect on Roumania, Grand Duke Nicholas' headquarters says merely that "we continue our offensive." The situation east of Cracow and in the Carpathians is described as "without important change."

The German statement to-day throws no light on the situation in Poland, beyond the fact that the continued inclement weather has made operations exceedingly difficult on account of the mud, which has greatly delayed what Berlin describes as German progress.

### ROUMANIA COMING IN

No better evidence of the extraordinary political effect which the Russian sweep through Bukovina and also through the passes of the Carpathians into Hungary has had could be found than the announcement that the Czar, the Bulgarian King and the King of Roumania, attended by their Foreign Ministers, have arranged for a conference to be held on Roumanian soil, the object of which will undoubtedly be the participation of Roumania in the European war and the subsequent relations between the Balkan States.

This announcement has been preceded by intimations that the Roumanian invasion had already been notified that an early call to the colors would be issued. Many of the Roumanians who will fight on the side of the allies if intervention is decided upon have been strongly influenced, it is believed, during the past few weeks by the presence along their borders of Russian soldiers of Roumanian blood from Bessarabia, and the Russian provinces north of Bukovina. Reports from the army invading Bukovina says that the Roumanian inhabitants of the contiguous territory have conducted themselves in a manner highly indicative of their partisan feelings; that is, the soldiers believe that public opinion throughout Roumania is unmistakably in opposition to the German side.

**ASSURANCES TO BULGARS.**  
The bitterness engendered in Bulgaria as the result of seizure of Bulgarian territory by Roumania at the close of the second Balkan War has never abated markedly, and the sentiment in that country has been regarded as somewhat favoring the Austro-German alliance, although no open manifestation of the feeling has been found. Roumania is known to favor the allies, and the conference between the countries is therefore the cause of much speculation here. It is believed that Roumania will give assurances to the Bulgars that will remove the present causes of friction and will ultimately bring about the formation of a new Balkan federation with decided leanings towards the allies.

Of course the immediate incentive to this development is the successful Russian sweep through Bukovina and Galicia, to the four rivers of the Carpathians, and thence into the plains of Hungary, where a number of villages have been captured and successful operations for a short time on the part of the Roumanians have been reported.

increased two other means of communication are now operating along the Austro-Roumanian frontier, with the purpose of going through Buzura Pass for an attack on Austro-Hungary from the south and also for a pacificatory and amendatory invasion of Transylvania with its million and a half of Roumanian inhabitants.

### SITUATION IS FAVORABLE

This favorable state of affairs in the Far East of the Russian campaign against the Teutonic nations is enhanced by the present status of the campaign in East Prussia, Northern Poland, Central Poland and Galicia. The weather has come opportunely to the aid of the Czar's troops at many points of the line and the Grand Duke Nicholas is enabled to assemble his troops and the reinforcements arriving in large numbers, under the most favorable circumstances. Virtually all of Poland is said to be a sea of mud at this time and the Germans have been unable to bring up their heavy artillery to the districts where they had apparently planned to deliver concentrated attempts to break through the Russian front.

Russian aerial scouts have reported that German artillery is stranded in several districts and that the mud is so deep, even on the principal highways, that all efforts at moving heavy guns will be in vain until a severe cold spell arrives.

## WILL PAY FOR ERIE SHOOTING

Britain Will Recompense Victims of Recent Tragedy.

Ambassador Spring-Rice Notifies Secretary Bryan.

Washington Report.—The United States Government to-day sent a formal note to Great Britain through Sir Cecil Spring-Rice requesting the punishment of those guilty of the killing of Walter Smith and the wounding of Charles Dorsch, two American citizens, who were shot by three Canadian militiamen at Fort Erie, Ont., while hunting ducks in alleged violation of the Canadian game laws.

The communication, which was of a friendly character, pointed out that not only did the United States Government expect the offenders to be duly punished, but that adequate compensation be given the families of the victims.

Co-incidentally with the sending of the note, Secretary Bryan received a personal memorandum from the British Ambassador here, after which the Secretary said: "The British Government, with out deciding the question of liability, will consider the payment of damages to the injured man and the family of the deceased."

From this State Department officials took it for granted that damages would be paid after the Dominion authorities had completed their enquiry.

Hon. I. B. Lucas, the Attorney-General, intimated in Toronto yesterday that leave to prosecute Provincial Police Officer Thomas W. Delaney and the militiamen concerned in the Fort Erie shooting has been sought by Crown Attorney Cowper, of Wellington county. The Attorney-General stated that Mr. Cowper's proposal has been approved, but was not inclined to discuss the attitude of the provincial authorities in the matter.

No action towards the suggested prosecution had been taken at Fort Erie up to a late hour yesterday.

## SERVIANS' AGAIN

Renewed Fighting On Their Border Won by Them.

Paris Cable.—Fighting has been resumed on the Serbian front, according to an official communication issued at Nish, Serbia, and forwarded to the Hava Agency here. The fighting in which the Servians were the victors, according to the statement, occurred near Belgrade. The communication follows:

"Strong forces of the enemy occupied the small island of Ada Taglija, near Belgrade, on Jan. 3. Small detachments of our troops surprised and routed the Austrians during the night of Jan. 4, capturing 45 soldiers, a sergeant major and two sergeants. Our loss was insignificant.

"Beyond this engagement, there is nothing important to report on any of the fronts."

## AT SALISBURY

Canadians Work Hard Under Awful Conditions.

Salisbury, Eng. Cable.—Twenty-five hundred Canadians who have been engaged in trenching and in building huts and roads completed these operations to-day, and will begin hard drilling to-morrow. Camp conditions are deplorable, owing to the unprecisely bad weather. There is a possibility that the contingent will proceed to France shortly to finish training. This, or a large extension of billeting, is apparently absolutely necessary, as, owing to the heavy and increasing rains and the overflow of the River Avon, the lower parts of Salisbury Plains have been rendered impossible of habitation. As already noted, several battalions of the Canadians have already been billeted in the surrounding villages.

At a meeting of the captains of the first contingent held at Larkhill camp, a resolution was passed recording the sense of the deep loss sustained by the contingent in the loss of their outstanding Captain George Inglis, of the Queen's Own Rifles.

## GERMANS NOW REDUCED TO MERE DEFENSE

Official Eye-Witness Says Allies Hold the Initiative in the Great Struggle.

## CHANGE IS BAD

It Breaks Enemy's Spirit to Realize That They Can No Longer Advance.

(BY "THE EYE-WITNESS.")

Report of a military observer attached to Field Marshal Sir John French's staff at the front:

British Headquarters Cable.—The New Year has opened upon a more favorable situation for the allies than any they had known since the commencement of the campaign. So far as the British are concerned, the small expeditionary force of four divisions which took the field in August has now been swelled into a great army which is steadily increasing in numbers, has become inured to war and can look back on a record of hard fighting such as British troops seldom have sustained in the past.

The struggle of the last four months has entered upon its fourth phase. A slow but none the less marked change which has taken place, has resulted in the definite passing of the initiative to the hands of the allies. This is not shown so much by material results obtained, although at some points of the allied front ground has been gained, and in some places very marked progress has been made, resulting in the capture of guns and strongly entrenched positions; but our advantage lies in the fact that it is now the allies who for the past few weeks have assumed and maintained the offensive role, while the enemy has been acting on the defensive.

### ONLY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

The fact that the enemy is acting on the defensive does not mean that he has given up his attacking altogether, but his attacks have been in the nature of counter-attacks, undertaken either in order to regain ground previously lost, or to relieve pressure on some other part of the German line.

If we retain the initiative it will mean that the German soldier gradually will become increasingly conscious that he is no longer marching on Calais or Paris; that instead of pressing forward his role is merely to maintain what already has been won, and that even this limited object has not been obtained. His position has been continuously being told that reinforcements are about to arrive and that an advance in force is imminent, while reports of startling victories on land and sea are disseminated broadcast, but such fabrications can no longer carry conviction when the troops realize that instead of attacking they are stationary, or even retreating, and the morale of the enemy must inevitably be affected.

The more thoroughly they are now deceived as to the true position the greater will be the disillusionment if they realize that ultimate victory is unattainable; while upon such an army as that of the Germans, which has been taught to exult the cult of the offensive almost into a fetish, the mere consciousness of being reduced to acting on the defensive must have a most disastrous effect.

### PROGRESS IS SLOW.

It must not, however, be thought that the allies have made other than very slow and laborious progress or that the final result is within immediate reach. Yet every capture by the allies of a trench represents lost ground for which the enemy expended much blood and treasure, and is a step forward in the process of attrition which eventually will bring the war to an end.

It is only by balancing the total results of these attacks by both sides that a clear idea can be obtained. Actually by the allies.

The German defensive is an active one. It is founded on the axiom of war that the weaker the force is and the more hardy pressed, the more persistently should it attack. But it remains true that such an attack is none the less essentially defensive even though here and there one of their counter-attacks may succeed in regaining possession of a trench or in driving back a small section of our front.

There is considerable sickness in the German ranks. For some time past there has been a good deal of typhoid, and some German units have even been withdrawn temporarily on this account.

## CALLING HER MEN

Italy Notifying Reservists Now Living in Switzerland.

Geneva, via Paris, Cable.—All Italians liable to military service in Geneva, numbering several thousand, have received notification from the consulate to present themselves for medical examination. It is stated that similar measures will shortly be taken in other towns of Switzerland. Of the 200,000 Italian residents of Switzerland it is estimated that 50,000 are liable for military service.

At Chiasso, Como and other points on the frontier no Italians between the ages of 15 and 46 have been permitted to cross for the past week, while the exports of foodstuffs is strictly limited to Switzerland.

## ONTARIO HEALTH

Smallpox and Diphtheria Increase is Worrying.

Toronto, Despatch.—The prevalence of smallpox and diphtheria in Ontario at present is giving some concern to the provincial health authorities.

December there were nearly three times as many cases of smallpox in the province as during December, 1911, while diphtheria cases increased by over 200. December, on the whole, was an unhealthy month compared with a year ago, the only exception being in scarlet fever.

The detailed returns to the Provincial Board of Health for the month were:

Diseases	Cases	D'ths.
Smallpox	34	0
Scarlet fever	228	6
Diphtheria	312	22
Measles	573	2
Whooping cough	33	1
Tuberculosis	112	5
Typhoid	78	14
Infantile paralysis	3	5
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	3	5
Totals	1,427	126

## COL. LOGIE TO HIS COMMAND

New Commandant Pays Tribute to His Predecessor

In First Orders Issued Since He Took Charge.

Toronto Report.—In the first camp orders issued by Col. W. A. Logie, the new commandant, yesterday a graceful tribute to the ability of his predecessor, Major-General F. L. Lessard, is expressed, where Col. Logie makes the following statement:

"In assuming temporary command of the second division, the officer commanding asks and expects all ranks to co-operate and maintain the high state of discipline and efficiency in which his predecessor, General Lessard, had left it. This result can only be obtained by a continuance of strict attention to discipline, training, and determination on the part of each officer, N.C.O. and man to prepare himself in every respect for active service."

Major-General Lessard leaves for Ottawa on Monday, where he will interview the Minister of Militia in reference to certain details of his new work. The General expects to establish his office in Toronto shortly, although no place has yet been selected, the divisional headquarters on Simcoe street being already overcrowded. There is a general expectation that Major-General Lessard may yet be sent to the front in command of a Canadian expeditionary force.

Following the series of lessons to the infantry battalions in attack tactics, the 36th Peels a series of exercises arranged for the officers of all units by Major Bickford, on map reading and how to place positions in a state of defence. About 25 officers will be instructed at a time, the senior officers of the infantry and artillery to be taken next week.

The Ninth Mississauga Horse will supply 80 n. c. o's and men and four officers for "C" squadron of the 8th Regiment of Canadian Mounted Rifles which it was announced some time ago will be formed for the third contingent. The men will be drawn from Toronto, Barrie, Orillia and Collingwood, and the regiment will be concentrated at Hamilton. An interesting incident which occurred last night when three troops of the 9th Mississaugas were on parade was the calling for recruits for the new regiment for overseas service, when the entire force to a man stepped forward. The selection of the men from the regiment is being made by Major Brown.

### 36TH PEEL REGIMENT.

The first regiment in the district to get its men mobilized for the third contingent is the 36th Peel Regiment, which has already the greater part of its quota medically examined and in quarters in West Toronto, examinations in preparation for a call having been under way for some time. The men are already drawing pay, and the examination of the remainder necessary to make up the regiment's allotment will be preceded with to-day, to-morrow and Sunday, when it is expected the full complement will have been made up. Although the 36th detachment will not be included with the Toronto battalion, but will join the drafts from Hamilton and the vicinity in the Hamilton battalion, it is expected that the force for the third contingent will remain at West Toronto, where they have better facilities for drill than would be the case if they moved to Hamilton. In this way it will probably not be necessary for them to leave their regimental headquarters until concentration takes place, which it is expected will be at the Exhibition Grounds again. The regiment is furnishing 175 non-commissioned officers and men and four officers.

## A GERMAN NEED

Must Have North Sea Naval Base Equalling Britain's.

New York Report.—A cable to the Herald from Copenhagen says: Herr Albert Ballin, managing director of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, who is a personal friend of Emperor William, has expressed the view that Germany must admit her position at Heligoland does not give the German fleet a desirable base of operations. He also admits that England has brought the whole of Germany's overseas trade to a standstill.

Herr Ballin declares that he is not having peace if Germany does not get her fleet a station in the North Sea, which at least will give to Germany the same advantage in Europe as Great Britain possesses.

## SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Grimsby, Eng., Loss Thirty-Second Trawler by German Sea Mines.

## A BOY HERO

German Offer \$5,000 in Brussels for Allied Aviator, Dead or Alive.

There is a rush of young Canadians to enlist in the third overseas contingent.

The city of Berlin has had no commercial failures during the past two years.

Trustee W. W. Hodgson was elected Chairman of the Toronto Board of Education.

The sum of \$5,000 was offered in Brussels for an allied aviator taken dead or alive.

Voting on local option on Pelee Island on Monday resulted in the by-law being defeated by a majority of 23.

Legislation will be introduced to penalize employers who fail to report to the Workmen's Compensation Commission.

The Danish steamer Shingolf has been sunk by striking a mine in the North Sea. Seventeen of her crew were drowned.

The British steamer Alfreida was sunk by striking a mine off Scarborough to-day. The captain and 12 of the crew are missing.

A full crew for an entire motor battery of ten armed and armored motors for service on the continent is to be recruited in Northern Ontario.

Thos. C. Keefer, C. E., C. M. G., LL.D., a pioneer engineer and writer on canals, railways and international trade, died at Ottawa, aged 93 years.

Jas. Weir, a well known insurance agent of that city, was found dead on the street near his home in Chatham. Death was the result of a paralytic stroke.

Despondent, Donald Ross, 18 years old, committed suicide by hanging, on the farm of an aunt near Inverkip, ten miles north of Woodstock. The boy was an orphan.

The grand jury returned a true bill against James Morabito, the young 19-year-old Italian charged with the murder of Antoni Bonjourno on October 3rd last in Whitby.

The Province of Quebec has allotted 1,000 acres for the new model farm at Nettaway, 180 miles east of Quebec. The land is to be cleared by interested alien enemies.

S. Frank Smith, Government candidate, was elected in the Woodstock N. B. by-election necessitated by the retirement of former Premier Fleming owing to the Dugal charges.

George Anson, twelve years old, was presented with a silver watch and chain, in recognition of his bravery in effecting the rescue of Miss L. Huggins, while skating on Navy Bay, at Kingston.

Sir Thomas Lipton has loaned his steam yacht, the Erin, for the use of the Serbian and Montenegrin wounded. He will accompany the expedition in person, and asks for assistance in stores and money.

The Department of Trade and Commerce has just shipped 280,000 bushels of Canadian wheat to New Zealand. This is part of the wheat order placed by the New Zealand Government some time ago to make up for the shortage in the New Zealand crop.

Lieut. Eric Greenwood, of the Royal Engineers, son of Lieut.-Col. Greenwood, of the Canadian forces, successfully underwent an operation in London for amputation of the leg and is doing well, though not yet out of danger.

## THE TURK ROUT

Reports From Caucasus Say Recovery is Impossible.

London Cable.—A despatch to the Times from its Petrograd correspondent says:

"Telegrams from Tiflis state that the blow inflicted on the Turkish army involves all the corps engaged. Of these, the Ninth and Tenth were either completely shattered or taken prisoner. The Tenth began a disorderly flight, but the Russians cut off its retreat, and entire regiments are now surrendering.

"On Saturday the Turks moved up a new corps in the direction of Sari Kamysch, but recognizing the hopelessness of their position, they quickly withdrew it. The Russian regiment at Ardahan withstood the attack of two Turkish divisions until the arrival of the main Russian forces.

"The scenes in the battle zone were terrible. The ground was piled high with bodies of animals and men, smashed wagons and carts in large numbers. Many of the wounded are still lying on the ground, and many have been frozen.

"A majority of the captured mountain guns are of German make."

The Eleventh Turkish Army Corps suffered a disastrous defeat in the retraction of Van three days ago.

Thus the entire organization of the Turkish army in Anatolia has been destroyed.

Other despatches say that the Turkish defeat has aroused a dangerous feeling among the people in Constantinople.

The Turks claim to have occupied Urmiat in the Russian zone of influence in Persia.

## NOT SO SURE NOW

Deposed Khedive Fessimistic as to Turkey in Egypt.

Paris Cable.—The Geneva correspondent of the Temps sends particulars of an interview given by the ex-Khedive of Egypt to a representative of the Vienna Neue Freie Presse.

Abbas Himm Pasha takes a very pessimistic view, and there is nothing of German-Turkish bombast in his declarations. He said:

"The Turkish expedition to Egypt will encounter very great difficulties. Still, I hope it will succeed in overcoming them victoriously.

"People wonder that Egypt remains quiet, and that it does not make common cause with the Turkish army and further its task by a general revolution.

"It must be understood that Egypt is wise and does not wish to revolt just now, a revolution being, in the present circumstances, foredoomed to failure.

"But if a Turkish army enters Egypt it may be regarded as certain that the Egyptians, faithful to their feeling in favor of the Turks, will join with them to create for England a situation full of danger."

## WANT UNIFORM BANKRUPT LAW

Ontario Bar Association Discusses Plan for Canada.

H. A. Burbidge, Hamilton, Member of Council.

Toronto Report.—A suggestion that an effort be made to secure the passage of a uniform bankruptcy law for all Canada was made at the closing session of the annual meeting of the Ontario Bar Association after the reading of a paper by Prof. D. W. Amram, of Philadelphia, on the practical result of the administration of estates of insolvents under the bankruptcy law of the United States. Prof. Amram was not able to be present at the meeting in person, but he forwarded his paper, which was read by Mr. W. C. Mikel, K. C., of Belleville. The author of the treatise was of the opinion that the end of the war in Europe would be followed by a movement in the direction of an international system of commercial and bankruptcy laws.

Mr. Mikel proposed that a committee be appointed to draft a bankruptcy bill for introduction in the Dominion Parliament. He said that he had discussed the suggestion with Hon. W. T. White. The latter thought it might be undesirable to introduce controversial legislation at the coming session of Parliament. Mikel, however, was of opinion in view of the war that a committee might be well to draw up a bill for submission to the members of the association and perhaps to the Government.

Mr. H. H. Dewar, K. C., pointed out that the Canadian Bar Association was going to discuss the question at its next meeting. On the motion of Mr. N. B. Gash, K. C., the question was referred to the council.

The members decided to raise \$1,000 for the purchase of a machine gun and a like amount for the Belgian Relief Fund. They left in the hands of the council a resolution embodying a plea for the establishment of international courts for the settlement of international disputes feeling they had not time to discuss it thoroughly at the meeting. They received through Mr. Justice Bissell, of the New York State Supreme Court, an invitation to attend a banquet to be given by the Buffalo Lawyers' Club.

**OFFICERS ELECTED.**  
They completed their business by electing the following officers:

Honorary President, Sir Geo. Gibbons, K. C., London; President, Mr. W. J. McWhinney, K. C., Toronto; Vice-Presidents, Geo. C. Campbell, Toronto, A. E. H. Creswick, K. C., Barrie, Col. J. E. Farewell, K. C., Whitby; Recording Secretary, C. F. Ritchie, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, R. J. MacLennan, Toronto; Treasurer, C. A. Moss, Toronto; Historian and Archivist, Col. W. N. Penton, K. C., Belleville; Toronto members of the Council—Messrs. Jas. Bain, Frank Denton, N. B. Gash, Heame, J. H. Spence, H. H. Dewar and J. A. Macdonald; Out-of-town members of Council—H. A. Burbidge, Hamilton; J. J. Drew, K. C., Guelph, and R. T. Harding, Stratford.

## PANAMA CANAL

U. S. Plans Big Celebration for the Opening.

Washington Report.—Administration officials were going ahead to-day with plans for the celebration incident to the formal opening of the Panama Canal next March, virtually certain that funds necessary therefor would be forthcoming from Congress.

Assurance to this effect practically was given to President Wilson by Democratic and Republican leaders in Congress, who were summoned to the White House late yesterday to confer with him relative to the celebration.

The President outlined to the delegation tentative plans for the celebration, which had been laid before him by Secretaries Bryan, Garrison and Daniels, calling for an estimated appropriation of \$250,000 to defray expenses of the celebration, and he asked that this amount be provided for by Congress. The delegation approved the plans and expenditures.

Plans for the celebration include the entertainment of visiting officers of foreign fleets, which are to participate in the naval review and pass through the canal, if that is possible, and the transportation of the first and