

MONTENEGRO'S CAPITAL SAID TO HAVE FALLEN TO THE AUSTRIANS

Teutonic Attack on Saloniki Has Not Yet Materialized

Activity of French Troops in Blowing up Bridges Started the Report—Rumors That Austrians and Montenegrins Have Suspended Hostilities Have Not Yet Been Confirmed—News From Eastern Front Awaited With Much Interest.

VIENNA, Jan. 14, via London.—The capture of Cetinje, capital of Montenegro, was announced today by the War Office.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—It is authoritatively announced today that the reported offensive of the Teutonic allies against Saloniki did not occur. The rumors that the attacks had been begun against the forces of the Allies, apparently originated in the activity of the French in blowing up the bridges connecting Saloniki with the road over which the attackers would normally travel. Bridges were destroyed by the French not only at Demirhissar, on the Struma, in the neighborhood of Serres, but also at Kflindir, south of Doiran. All the bridges destroyed were in Greek territory.

The rumors that Austria and Montenegro have suspended hostilities for the purpose of discussing arrangements whereby further warfare on Montenegrin soil shall be stopped, may be based simply on the fact that the Austrian advance in Montenegro has become so slow that suspicion of suspension of hostilities is naturally aroused.

Many military critics, however, are of the opinion that Montenegro is now in such a position that some form of arrangement with her adversary has become imperative.

THE ALLIED TROOPS AT SALONIKI ARE GROWING EXCEEDINGLY OBSTINATE

BERLIN, Jan. 14 (via Sayville wireless).—Despatches from Sofia say that information had been brought there by a person who left Saloniki on Jan. 8, to the effect that the Allies continue to land forces on a considerably increased scale at Saloniki and at Orfano Bay, 50 miles to the northeast of Saloniki. Despite the heavy forces already landed and concentrated in the Saloniki camp, no purpose of taking the offensive has yet been displayed on the part of the Allies, who, according to the information, have completed their second line of defence and are working actively to finish the first line.

The Allies at Saloniki are said to have grown exceedingly optimistic and their officers express the belief that they can make a second Ypres of Saloniki.

Other despatches from Sofia give details of the attack by the squadron of twelve German aeroplanes on the British camp at Kilindir, near Saloniki, on which occasion, it is stated, several conflagrations were started by the dropping of incendiary bombs.

THE INVASION OF MONTENEGRO IS UNDOUBTEDLY A GREAT MENACE TO ITALIAN INTERESTS

Speculation is rife as to the attitude which Italy has adopted with regard to the invasion of Montenegro by the Austrians, which constitutes a grave menace to Italian interests. The fact that Italy's superior fleet did not prevent an Austrian squadron from assisting in the reduction of Mount Loveen, which dominates the harbor of Cattaro, is being commented upon though experts admit that there is not a sufficient basis of information from which to draw deductions in the matter, and they suggest that Italy's action in the present juncture should be awaited before judgment is passed, and that action they point out would naturally be kept secret as long as possible.

News of the developments in the military operations in Galicia and Bessarabia is awaited with much interest here, and it is observed that both sides are unusually reticent with regard to the operations.

Austria usually sends out the first information on the military activities in that region, but beyond a general review of the Russian offensive movements, she gives today but little light on the happenings on her eastern front.

The Austrian military authorities affirm that the sole result of the Russian offensive to date has been the pushing back of one Austrian battalion for a few hundred yards.

THE VATICAN AND PEACE.

ROME, Jan. 13.—"The Holy See did nothing up to today either directly or indirectly to solicit from either group of belligerents an invitation to participate on or preside at a peace conference," says the Catholic organ, *Gorriere d'Italia*, in an article evidently inspired by the Vatican. Both groups of belligerents, the paper adds, thus far intend to be completely victorious before dictating conditions of peace outside of any extraneous interference.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT MINTO

Belgian Miner Shoots Wife and Then Attempts to Take His Own Life.

A. M. Barthalos, a Belgian miner, shot and killed his wife at Minto this morning at 3 o'clock. He then turned the weapon upon himself in an attempt at suicide. He failed to end his life, however, but shot away part of his face. He was brought to this city this afternoon by the Fredericton and Grand Lake railway and taken to Victoria Public Hospital. It is now thought that his life can be saved.

The double tragedy occurred at the Barthalos home, and was the result of jealousy on the part of the husband. The latter had been in Pennsylvania for some time, working in coal mines, and on his return to Minto a few days ago learned that his wife had been living with another man, also a Belgian miner. He avenged himself for her infidelity in the manner mentioned.

A son and daughter were in the house at the time.

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CONFLICTING REPORTS ABOUT BIG TURKO-GERMAN DRIVE AGAINST EGYPT

Railroad From Jerusalem Now Within 50 Miles of Suez Canal—Italian Reports State That the Proposed Big Drive is a Pretense.

(Canadian Press.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Turco-German expedition against Egypt has been delayed, but has not been abandoned. The railroad from Jerusalem has now been carried across the Sinai Desert and is only 50 miles from the Suez Canal.

Supplies of water and provisions have been accumulated along the route the expedition is to follow. The delay in the attack on the Suez Canal possibly is due to the fact that the railroad is not yet completed, since the Germans are convinced that military operations in the desert are impossible unless the railway extends as far as the neighborhood of Izmailia, on the Canal, 48 miles from Port Said.

Meanwhile the British, besides defending the Suez Canal, where they are confident they will be able to repulse the Turco-German attack, have adopted measures insuring the safety of the interior of Egypt. They have prohibited navigation in the Red Sea, which is patrolled by war ships.

The garrison at Aden has been increased with the object of preventing Turco-German emissaries from reaching Abyssinia, which communicates with Europe only by way of Djibouti, in French Somaliland, on the Gulf of Aden, from which the French railroad now reaches Adis Adebba, 487 miles by rail from Djibouti.

BELIEVED IN ROME THAT HUNS ARE PREPARING FOR A BIG DRIVE IN MESOPOTAMIA

ROME, Jan. 14.—The mass of rumors and reports spread of late concerning a contemplated Turco-German drive against Egypt is believed here to be a veil artfully cast by the Central Powers and their Ottoman ally to cover extensive preparations now under way for a concerted gigantic effort in Mesopotamia with the aim of inflicting a crushing defeat upon the British there. Suez and Egypt will not be seriously attacked until the aim is achieved.

The Germans, it is said, are purposely spreading reports about an imminent attack on the Suez Canal, and are pretending that troops have been sent to Syria. Instead, however, the Teutons and Turks are concentrating all their efforts at present in Mesopotamia.

Bagdad is to be the base for a new drive. Only demonstrations are expected against the Suez Canal. A crushing defeat of the British in Mesopotamia is the immediate objective, the Germans believing that such a defeat will open up the way for operations against the Suez Canal and Egypt.

AUSTRIANS HAVE CETINJE.

VIENNA, Jan. 14, via London.—The official announcement states: "The capital of Montenegro is in our hands. Our troops are pursuing the beaten enemy. Yesterday afternoon they entered Cetinje. The residence of the Montenegrin king and the town are undamaged. The population is calm."

FALL OF CETINJE WAS INEVITABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The fall of Cetinje before the invading Austrian forces which greatly outnumbered the comparatively small Montenegrin army, was regarded as a matter of only a short time after the capture by the Austrians of Mount Loveen. Cetinje is only six miles from that stronghold.

The present location of the Montenegrin capital is uncertain, but it is assumed the seat of the government was removed to some point in the interior when it became apparent that Cetinje was in peril. There have been conflicting reports as to the whereabouts of King Nicholas, but he and the officials of his government probably have taken refuge in the mountains.

BULGARIAN TRENCHES BOMBARDED.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A squadron of French aviators on Tuesday bombarded the first line of the Bulgarian trenches in the Strumitza sector, wrecking several trenches and killing and wounding a number of soldiers, says a despatch from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

AUSTRALIA WILL INCREASE ITS OVERSEAS FORCE TO 300,000 MEN

(Canadian Press.)

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 20 (correspondence).—One of the first official acts of the new prime minister of Australia, William M. Hughes, has been an announcement that a fresh army will be furnished by the Commonwealth and that this army will number 50,000 men.

"This further contribution," adds Mr. Hughes, "will bring the total number of men supplied by Australia by next June to something like 300,000 men. It is understood that the principal of voluntary enlistment will be adhered to. No request has been made to the Commonwealth by the Imperial government for more men. The offer was quite spontaneous. I have not the slightest doubt that the necessary men will be forthcoming. These will form new units and are independent of the quota of 9,500 a month necessary for reinforcements."

A government appeal will be made by mail to every man in Australia within the military age group, based on the recent war census; that is, single men from 18 to 44 years.

PRUSSIAN STATESMEN PROFESS TO BELIEVE THAT THE ENTENTE POWERS ARE GETTING THE WORST OF THE STRUGGLE

LONDON, Jan. 14.—In describing the opening of the Prussian Diet, a Reuter despatch from Berlin received by way of Amsterdam, says that the President of the lower house, Count Schwerin-Loewitz, reviewed the events on all the battlefields, referring also to the establishment of communication with Turkey and to the failure of the Anglo-French Dardanelles expedition. "If the flight of the English army, as the English Premier has said, will take a prominent place in the glorious history of England," remarked the President, this proves that our cousins on the other side of the channel have become much more modest in their claims to real military success."

The Finance Minister, Dr. Lentze, in submitting the budget, said: "The most prejudiced spectator must recognize that our enemies are losing the war. We were saved by our industries, which were equal to their task, and by German science. We had to help ourselves. We could not go to America or Japan for arms and ammunition, as our enemies did. Thus we kept many thousands of millions in the country, while the enemy had to pay for them abroad. The success of the German war loans has proved how greatly this has helped German political economy."