

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.
In order to ensure changes being made in advertisements copy must reach this office not later than nine a.m. on the day of publication.

The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER.
War-time—East to south winds gradually increasing to gales, fair today, snow and rain on Wednesday.

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FREDERICTON, N. B. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29 1914

TWO CENTS PER COPY

SOLDIERS SUFFER FROM BITTER COLD

Fierce Blizzard Sweeps over the North Sea, Flanders and Northern France--Confirmed Successes of the Russians in the Northern Area

ENGLAND WAS PLEASED OVER CUXHAVEN RAID

German Statement that no Damage Resulted is Considered Improbable--Fighting in the Trenches on Christmas Day was the Fiercest of the Month--Germans Capture Trenches South of Ypres--Violent Storm Interferes with Operations.

London, Dec. 28--The battle lines in the east and west have undergone only infinitesimal changes in the past twenty-four hours. The French and German reports agree that the Germans have captured a section of trenches near Hollebeke, south of Ypres. The French assert that the Germans gave up trenches on the first line, to the extent of about eight or nine hundred yards in the Lons region further east, while unsuccessful demonstrations have been made from both sides at various points along the extended lines.

The reports of the numbers of wounded both armies are sending back from the lines in Belgium appear to show that the fighting on Christmas in that country was the fiercest of the past month. Correspondents in the rear say that the Belgians, as a result of five days' sapping, captured nearly three thousand Germans, with only small losses to themselves.

According to the Russian reports, the German attempts to capture Warsaw have failed, while the Berlin official statement says there is general confidence that the German and Austro-Hungarian forces are making progress along the great front.

STIRS BRITISH PRESS.

The English newspapers are enthusiastic over the raid by their cruisers and aeroplanes on Cuxhaven. They decline to accept without reservation the German statement that ships at Cuxhaven and the gas works were hit by bombs, but that no damage was done, and consider this improbable.

The naval writers dilate and speculate lavishly upon the most remarkable engagement of twentieth century warfare. They conclude that the German ships feared to come forth and give battle to the British cruisers, because of the uncertainty as to whether the British battleships were lurking behind them. The fact that the Zeppelins were driven off is taken by some as evidence that the Zeppelins are really untrustworthy craft. Others think it means that the Germans are hesitating all their dirigibles for a raid upon England.

It is argued by some of the writers that if Cuxhaven can be attacked, why not Heligoland, Wilhelmshaven and even the Kiel Canal. The only damage the British expedition sustained was the loss of several hydroplanes, costing \$45,000, and the only loss of life was Commander Hewlett.

The British people are beginning to lose whatever fear of the Zeppelins they held, perhaps prematurely, but the exploits of the airmen on the continent and the scouting trip of the German flyer over Kent on Christmas, show there is a strong possibility that the Taubes may repeat, over London, the visit with bombs which they paid Paris and Warsaw.

The authorities issued a warning to night of the danger to people in the streets from guns which may be used in London against hostile aircraft, and advised the people to take refuge in basements if they should hear the sound of explosives or guns.

A heavy wind storm with rain and snow swept over parts of England and adjacent waters tonight.

PROGRESS IN ARGONNE.

Paris, Dec. 28--The following official statement was issued by the war office tonight:

"During the entire day a violent storm has interfered with the operations along the greater part of the front. It is reported, notwithstanding, that we have made some progress in the Argonne region."

HOLD IMPORTANT PASSES.

London, Dec. 29--A Petrograd despatch to The Times says that military circles point out that all the important passages of the Carpathians are again in Russian hands and that those still held by the enemy afford them no advantage.

BATTLE RAGED IN VOSGES.

Basel, Switzerland, Dec. 28, via Paris--A battle lasting from December 24 until December 26, occurred along the whole front of the French and German armies in the Vosges Mountains. The sound of the cannon firing was plainly heard in Switzerland.

French aeroplanes manoeuvred over the town of Muelhausen, in Alsace, returning with sufficient information, it is said, to allow the French artillery to conduct an effective fire on the German positions.

BERLIN OPTIMISTIC.

Berlin, Dec. 28, by wireless to Sayville, L.I.--Among the items given out today for publication by the official press bureau were the following: "Discussions of military happenings around Christmas indicate that the feeling of confidence has gained support here. General Joffre's energetic offensive, as announced in an army order of December 17, it is pointed out, has everywhere been successfully resisted, and the defeat of the English at St. Hubert leaves the Allies in worse shape than when the French offensive started.

"Chief interest continues centred in Poland, where the position of the Germans and Austrians is regarded as promising. There is a feeling here that important developments are probable in Poland within a few days. While the outlook in the Bruza and Rawka section is satisfactory, it is believed the most promising point is (Continued on page four)

Petrograd, Dec. 29--The successes of the Russians in the south in the last three days again, threatening Cracow and again occupying the Carpathian passes, which can be held by a comparatively small number and will reduce the front over which they must operate. This will also release a large force to co-operate with the army in Northern Poland. The fighting on the Bzura has been particularly furious and has resulted in thousands of dead and wounded on both sides.

ENDORSED BY SENATE

Rome, Dec. 29--The Italo-Roumanian league, under which the two countries will work in concert in all matters pertaining to the Balkans, received an enthusiastic endorsement from the Roumanian senate yesterday.

SOLDIERS SUFFER FROM COLD

London, Dec. 29--A blizzard, which is raging over the British Channel and the North Sea, has spread over Flanders and Northern France. All communication with Amsterdam and Paris is severed. The last word received from the North of France was that the soldiers were suffering from bitter cold and snow in the trenches, and that all operations had virtually ceased with the exception of artillery firing at a few points. In the Argonne and in the Vosges, according to the latest advices received, the fighting continues with advantage to the French.

KHEDIVE'S PROPERTY SEIZED

London, Dec. 29--All lands and property of Abbas Hilmi, the former Khedive in Egypt have been seized according to news agency despatch from Cairo, because he took 125,000 Pounds from the Egyptian treasury fund with him to Constantinople, to which he fled before the beginning of the war.

Rome, Dec. 29--Essad Pasha, elected head of the Albanian government by a vote of the senate after the flight of Prince William of Weid, arrived yesterday at Brindisi, an Italian port opposite Avlona, on an Italian war vessel. A number of transports are being loaded with troops at Brindisi and Essad Pasha will return with them.

NEARING DISSOLUTION.

(Special to The Mail.)

Petrograd, Dec. 29--The latest official despatches from the front indicate that the Austrian army in Galicia is nearing dissolution and is struggling in disorder through the Carpathians. Thousands of the Austrians are surrendering. The Russians are

holding the Germans in the lower Vistula and the Piltisa, where the Germans are shattering their army in repeated blows against the solid wall.

CENTRE OF ENTRENCHED CAMP

Paris, Dec. 28--The army of excavators, who, early in September, began to dig Paris in when a Ger-

man siege was threatened, have completed their work. The General Confederation of Workers alone sent 5,000 volunteers who provided their own digging tools and were merely recompensed by a daily ration of food. Thousands of Belgian refugees harried from their own land, have also assisted in the work.

The city now lies in the centre of an entrenched camp, whose diameter

is about sixty miles, and whose circumference is nearly two hundred miles. This is surrounded by rows after rows of trenches, thoroughly covered in with logs and turf, and through which loop-holes have been left for rifle fire. All of them communicate with each other, and contain transverse banks of earth to prevent them being enfiladed by an

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