NOT ONE AUSTRIAN REMAINS IN SERVIA

General Staff Reports Entire Country Cleared of Invaders.

KING AND PRINCES OCCUPY BELGRADE

Vienna Admits Loss of 100,000 Men, and the People Turn Against the Leaders.

London, Dec. 16.—King Peter, Crown Prince Alexander and Prince George have entered Belgrade at the head of the victorious Servian army, according to a Reuter dispatch from Nish.

Not a single Austrian, a statement by the Servian General Staff says, now remains on Servian soil.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says:

"In Vienna it is officially admitted that the Austrians killed or wounded in their defeat by the Servians numbered 100,000.

"Public sentiment and indignation are strong against the leaders in the attack, especially against Field Marshal Petiorek, who only eight days ago accepted from the Emperor a high decoration after telegraphing that the Servians had been completely defeated and that he would be in Nish in three weeks.

"This telegram also resulted in General Haal, commander of the fortress at Sarajevo, being sent as Governor of Belgrade, whence he was constrained to flee five days days after his arrival.

Rome, Dec. 16.—Particulars received here from Nish regarding the recent fighting in Servia emphasize what is termed the enormous defeat inflicted by the Servians on the Austrian army. More than two entire army corps are said to have been lost in dead, wounded and prisoners.

The prisoners taken include five thousand Austrian soldiers of Italian nationality, whom Servia is reported to be ready to send to Italy if the latter wishes. Almost all these prisoners belong to infantry regiments recruited from the district of Pola.

Descriptions of hardships suffered by the Austrians now in the hands of the Servians are heartrending. When captured most of them, it is said, had been without food for from forty-eight to seventy-two hours. They say that several of their comrades died of exhaustion and cold.

It is difficult to say whether the news from Servia is arousing a greater degree of admiration for the heroic qualities of the Servian people than it does pity for their sufferings.

While the assistance and sympathy of the entire world have gone out to carry relief to the Belgians, to the French people, to the Poles and to the people of Galicia, nobody seems to realise that in Servia disease and the cold weather are finding more victims than do the bullets of the Austrian soldiers. Conditions in Servia are such that the wounded die unattended on the battlefields and are abandoned in isolated villages. There is a lack of ambulances, doctors and nurses, medicines and surgical instruments, and even of bandages and disinfectants. In several Servian villages there are over one thousand wounded in each community. In some cases one doctor has no fewer than one thousand men in his care.

GERMANY CLAIMS ECONOMIC STRENGTH

Berlin (via Sayville, Long Island), Dec. 16.—The official press bureau gave out to-day the following:

"As an example of the economic strength of Germany, the case of the savings bank at Wilmersdorf, a suburb of Berlin, is cited. The deposits in this bank amounted to 8,500,000 marks ($2,125,000) in December, 1914, against 7,100,000 marks ($1,775,000) in December, 1913, although 1,300,000 marks ($325,000) were withdrawn for subscriptions to the war loan.

"Geneva reports that a rival of the Khedive of Egypt has been appointed by England, and that he declares he will accept the office under the condition that all the great powers are agreeable to him.

"The Norwegian press unanimously hails with satisfaction the approaching meeting of the Scandinavian monarchs at Malmo, Sweden."

AUSTRIANS RIOT ON NEWS OF DEFEAT

Hostile Crowds March in Streets and Are Dispersed by Military.

Rome, Dec. 16.—According to reports from Austrian cities the political situation in the Dual Monarchy is approaching a critical stage.

These reports, which are regarded as worthy of credence, set forth that, following the news of the defeat inflicted on the Austrians by the Servians, the situation became grave, and was rendered more acute by internal disorders, especially at Vienna, Budapest and Prague.

At Vienna a large crowd gathered in the Ringstrasse and marched to the Foreign Office and the War Office, the people calling loudly in protest against the way the war is being conducted. At Prague there were demonstrations which assumed a Separatist character. Bohemians, who do not desire to see their sons killed for German or anti-Slav interests, did not hesitate to express their views.

At Budapest the demonstrations were more violent and developed into almost a riot. The principal streets of the city had to be cleared by the police, and, while attempting to make its way to the Ministry of Defence, the crowd cried "Down with Potiorek!" General Potiorek is one of the Austrian commanders.

ITALIAN DEPUTIES VOTE CONFIDENCE

Premier Again Says Policy Is One of Watchful Neutrality.

Rome, Dec. 16.—A vote of confidence in the government and its policies was adopted almost unanimously yesterday by the Chamber of Deputies.

Previous to the vote Premier Salandra delivered a speech to the Deputies, in which he reaffirmed his statement made in a previous address that Italy's position was one of watchful neutrality. He said that nothing had happened to warrant any change in that position.

"What I can guarantee," he declared, "is that the government will follow a purely Italian policy, but in saying this I do not mean that we will disregard the policies of the great powers or the grouping of the powers fighting for the supremacy of the world. Italy is satisfied in protecting her noble traditions and preparing for her great future."

The Premier refused to make any predictions, as some members urged him to do. He said that the government would be sincere, and that if it made mistakes these would be paid for by the country.

FRENCH ADVANCE ON 40-MILE FRONT NEAR BORDER OF ALSACE

General Forward Movement Begun—Allies, Aided by Their Warships, Make Progress on Belgian Coast.

RUSSIA STOPS AUSTRIANS' RUSH

Pursuit North of Carpathians Halted—Kaiser's Army on Vistula Further Reinforced—Fighting Fierce West of Warsaw.

The French, according to their official report, have made a slight advance on the coast near Nieuwport, in Belgium. The Allies' warships shelled the town of Westende, held by the Germans, who claim the fire produced no effect. The French on the Alsatian frontier began a general advance on a front of forty miles, between Belfort and St. Marie-aux-Mines.

The Germans are increasing their reinforcements on the southern bank of the Vistula River, in Poland. Severe fighting has taken place thirty miles west of Warsaw. Preparations have been made for a great battle south of Cracow.

Basle, Switzerland, Dec. 16 (via Paris).—The French armies appear to have taken the offensive along the entire front, from Belfort to Sainte Marie-aux-Mines. Heavy artillery firing causes the windows to shake in houses here by night and day. The French have converted Thann into a stronghold.

(The movement reported from Basle apparently is in the nature of a general attack by the French forces in Alsace, as the front along which hostilities are said to have been undertaken is more than fifty miles long. It extends north and south, roughly paralleling the border of Alsace.)

France Reports Progress Along the Batlefront

Paris, Dec. 16.—The British, French and Belgian troops have continued their offensive in the west, and, according to the French official reports, have made further slight progress. This was not accomplished without serious opposition on the part of the Germans, who at every point where an advance was attempted fought against it foot by foot.

Along the coast of Flanders, where the Allies are trying to push their lines forward from Nieuport, they had the assistance of the British fleet, which violently bombarded Westende, one of the many little coast towns that have suffered greatly since the commencement of the war. This attack, Berlin says, was without effect, and the Allies were repulsed.

Further inland the French also claim to have gained ground, although in a less marked degree than on previous days. In the Argonne there apparently has been a lull in the fighting, but both in the Woevre and Alsace the Allies' attacks and the Germans' counter attacks have been violent.

Towns Shelled from Sea.

The following official statement was issued by the War Office to-night:

"There has been slight progress as far as the sea to the northeast of Nieuport, to the southeast of Ypres and along the railroad in the direction of La Bassée.

"There is no other notable incident to report along the rest of the front."

The War Office statement issued earlier in the day said:

"In Belgium the town of Westend, to the northeast of Lombardtzyde, has been violently bombarded by the British fleet.

Belgians Repulse Attack.

"The Belgian army has repulsed a counter attack on St. George, and occupied the farms on the left bank of the Yser.

"Our troops, who already had gained ground in the direction of Klein Zillebeke, also made progress, but not so perceptible, in the region of St. Eloi.

"In the region of Arras, in the region of the Aisne and in Champagne there have been artillery engagements, in the course of which we gained distinct advantage at various points.

"In the Argonne there is nothing to report.

"In the Woevre district we have repulsed several German attacks in the forest of Mortmare, and we have retained all the trenches occupied by us on the 13th of December.

"In Alsace we have repulsed an attack to the west of Cernay."

Shells from Fleet Drop Into Belgian Coast Town

Berlin, Dec. 16 (by wireless to London).—The German official communication, issued by the General Army Headquarters, says:

"In the western theatre the enemy made a new attempt to advance by way of Niepuort supported by an action of warships at sea. The fire from these ships was entirely without effect. The attack was repulsed and 450 French were taken prisoners.

"On the remainder of the front the capture of a height to the west of Sennheim, occupied by the enemy since the day before yesterday, is the only matter worth mentioning."

PEACE WITH CZAR AUSTRIA'S DOOM

Russia's Attitude on Slav Freedom a Bar, Says High Authority.

Petrograd, Dec. 16.—Rumors which have been in circulation for some time to the effect that Austria was seeking to conclude a separate peace agreement with Russia without the consent of Germany meet with emphatic denials in official circles here. A person in a position to speak authoritatively on this subject gave two basic reasons why, in his opinion, such an arrangement would be impossible.

"The Dual Monarchy is bound to Germany by indissoluble ties and has assumed such obligations that she is helpless until released by Germany," said this authority.

"Furthermore, the Russian attitude as announced at the beginning of the war was that all Slavs must be freed from the German yoke. Therefore Russia's demands are such that if the Dual Monarchy should accede to them its action would be suicidal. Austria-Hungary's consent to a separate peace is not at all likely until she reaches the point of utter exhaustion."

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Petrograd, Dec. 16.—The Germans continue obstinately to reinforce their already enormous strength on the left bank of the Vistula. The new forces here have again made a more determined series of attacks between the Bzura and the Vistula in the neighborhood of Hove. The Germans evidently persist in their original plan to force the Russian right flank south of the Vistula and to utilize this river as their main artery in the direction of their attack upon the flank of Russia's main army operating in Galicia. The Vistula is navigable for large craft to the Galician frontier.

The following statement from the General Staff of the commander-in-chief of the Russian forces was issued this evening:

"In the direction of Mlawa we have repulsed the enemy toward the frontier.

"On the left bank of the Vistula the Germans kept up a stubborn attack throughout the day along the line from Kiernozia to Sochaczew. Owing to the unfavorable condition of the country our troops retreated slightly during the evening (December 15).

Austrian Advance Checked.

"On the other sections of the front our troops made counter-attacks and compelled the enemy to remain on his positions, checking his attempts to advance.

"Our strategy has stopped the Austrian advance from beyond the Carpathians.

"On the other points there is no important change to report."

With the defeat of the Germans north of the Vistula and their failure to break through a Russian line south of the Vistula, this strategic scheme is still regarded by Russia as being as far from realization as ever. The Russians have not merely withstood their frantic attacks but have advanced somewhat their positions along the left bank of the Bzura, as also at other points of the general strategic front.

Between the Bzura and the Vistula the fight was of an exceedingly stubborn character all through the day on Monday, but ended in a Russian advance at other points. On the left bank of the Vistula fighting took place, but it was of a rather perfunctory nature, tended, evidently, to keep the Russians employed and to prevent them from moving reinforcements from other parts of the front to points specially attacked in the neighborhood of Wieca.

Germans Weaken Line.

More to the south, on the Czenstochowa-Cracow front, the Germans have very markedly weakened their forces, which have been hurried by train round toward the Carpathian passes, where the Austro-German forces under German direction are attempting an outflanking attack upon the Russian main armies.

The great battle which is developing in this region south of Cracow continues to progress along normal lines. As this is the battleground long ago chosen for the decisive fight by the strategic scheme of Grand Duke Nicholas, there is perfect confidence here in the result when the battle is joined.

"The Army Messenger" publishes the following series of communications from the front:

"On the front of Lowicz and Ilow violent German attacks have had no success. Our troops have repulsed the Germans, causing them to suffer great losses.

"South of Cracow the enemy attempted between the 12th and 14th of December to oppose our offensive by strengthening its positions. On the 15th the enemy debouched in large numbers from the pass of Dukla and attempted to descend the slopes on the north side of the Carpathians. Our troops, after a strong resistance, repulsed the enemy."

Russian Strategy Outlined.

An ex-Minister of the Russian Cabinet, explaining the military situation in an interview, stated that public opinion solidly indorsed the decision of the Russian General Staff, recently announced, regarding the discontinuance of the Russian attacks in the region of the Austrian fortress of Cracow and the yielding of Lodz to the Germans. The ex-Minister said:

"It is now apparent that the Austro-German aim is not the taking or holding of certain towns, but, by a continuous harassing of the Russian flanks and by means of their extensive railroad system, to throw troops at various points here and there in an attempt to weaken and tire out our army.

"Hence the Russians decided to straighten their line, abandoning all places outside of that line, no matter how important or how populous. The Russian plan is to conserve the Russian forces rather than to hold geographical points.

"This explains why, despite the new Austrian defensive from the Carpathians and the German attempt between the Vistula River and Lowicz, great life sacrificing battles were not reported."

Kaiser Hopes to Return to Front in Few Days

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Berlin (by wireless via Sayville), Dec. 16.—The health of the Kaiser is not causing alarm here. He caught the grip in Holland. The Tribune correspondent learns from a confidential source that the Kaiser is so much improved that he expects to return to the west front in two or three days.

Paris, Dec. 16.—A Madrid dispatch published in "Le Journal" says:

"Reliable news received here says that Emperor William's condition, although recorded by the bulletins as improved, is giving great anxiety. His doctors speak of a serious sore throat, following diphtheria, which the Emperor concontracted during a visit to the eastern front."

Germans Plan to Cut Road Between Lodz and Warsaw

Warsaw, Dec. 16.—While the second German attempt to reach Warsaw has resulted in failure, it is a fact that the Germans have begun a rapid concentration of their forces at the extreme left of their Lowicz-Ilow front, practically on the banks of the Vistula. They are said to have thrown a bridge across the river to the southeast of Plock, and it appears that they are preparing to cross the Vistula to the rear of the Russian line, running between Plock and a point south of Mlawa, or move up the left bank between Ilow and the river.

This new German concentration in such force, it is believed by competent Russian observers here, also constitutes an effort to drive a wedge back of Sochaczew, thirty miles west of Warsaw, with the idea of cutting railroad communication between Lodz and Warsaw.

This movement has been met by a strongly reinforced Russian column which, during the last several days, has been slowly forcing the Germans back in the vicinity of Sochaczew. Here the fighting has been severe, each side making repeated attacks and counter-attacks.

Bombs Dropped on Warsaw.

Little apprehension of the outcome of the fighting in the immediate vicinity is evident in Warsaw, where business houses are open and the streets thronged as usual. The infrequent flights of German aeroplanes on bomb dropping expeditions continue, but the people of Warsaw apparently are becoming accustomed to such raids, which, with one or two exceptions, have resulted in little damage or loss of life. A total of twenty-six bombs have been dropped on the city of Warsaw. The most serious results followed the falling of such a missile in a crowded tenement district, where eight people are reported to have been killed and several wounded.

In the north of Poland the Germans appear to have directed their aerial efforts to the destruction of railroad terminals, where a number of their bombs have fallen.

Further extensive preparations have been made to protect the city against possible German attacks. Reinforcements amounting to five army corps, or about 200,000 men, are arriving here from interior points. Many of these are first line troops, with a full contingent of artillery.

Cracow Population Flees.

Arrivals here from Cracow report that the civil authorities of the Austrian fortress have gone to Vienna and that the middle class population is fleeing into Hungary.

Gangs of workmen and soldiers are said to be busy preparing intrenchments and barricades of all descriptions. Art treasures have been taken to places of safety and the museums and schools have been converted into hospitals.

The newspapers at Cracow have suspended publication, and the absence of news is reported to be increasing the alarm of the inhabitants.

200,000 Russians Lost in Two Weeks, Berlin Reports

Berlin (by wireless to London), Dec. 16.—The official press bureau to-day gave out the following items for publication:

"During the last two weeks of fighting in Poland the Russians have lost about 200,000 men. A correspondent was taken to a German artillery position during the fight. He declares that among all the men there was keen enthusiasm and splendid discipline. He says the Germans are well cared for.

"The Russians during the retreat carried away all victuals. The Russian Poles are suffering and in great distress. They are being poorly fed, mainly with potatoes. The German authorities are doing all they can to prevent famine among the population. They have allowed the people to search the battlefield for wood. There is an excellent understanding between the Germans and the inhabitants in the conquered territory of Poland.

"The Russian offensive in this sphere gave rise at one time to some anxiety, but the offensive has not completely broken down.

"The Senussi tribesmen have begun an attack against the British in Egypt."

The official statement issued to-day by German army headquarters follows:

"From the East Prussian frontier there is no news.

"In Northern Poland our attacking movements are progressing normally. Several strong positions of the enemy have been taken and about 3,000 prisoners and four machine guns were taken.

"In Southern Poland our troops, fighting in unison with our allies, are gaining ground."

CZAR ENDS VISIT TO CAUCASUS ARMY

Decorates Soldiers at the Front and Praises Work of the Troops.

Petrograd, Dec. 16.—Official announcement is made that Emperor Nicholas, having finished his tour of inspection of the Russian army fronts in the Caucasus, left that region on December 15.

A communication from the staff of the army in the Caucasus, dated December 13, says that recent engagements of the Russian forces have been insignificant.

Kars, Transcaucasia, Dec. 15.—Emperor Nicholas reached here on December 13 from Petrograd. He was welcomed by the military authorities and received with enthusiasm by the populace. He drove through the city and visited the local hospital, where he distributed medals to the wounded. Later he looked over the fortifications of Kars, and thanked the local commander for the excellent condition in which the fortresses were being maintained.

The following day Emperor Nicholas went to Sarakamyobe, which is the head of the railroad leading to the positions occupied by a large proportion of the Russian troops in the Caucasus. Along this line are concentrated large numbers of reserves and supplies of munitions of war and food.

The Emperor, in an automobile, then proceeded to an army post at the front. Here were assembled a group of soldiers who had won distinction in fighting in the Caucasus. To these men his majesty distributed personally decorations of the Cross of St. George and thanked them sincerely.

Tiflis, Dec. 16.—The commander of the Russian forces in Tiflis has received the following telegram from Emperor Nicholas:

"I have just spent what for me are memorable days among my brave troops in the Caucasus. I was happy to be able to distribute personally to my men decorations of the Cross of St. George at a point not many miles distant from the fighting line. With such troops I am confident that, with God's help, we can be sure of victory."

U. S. GUNS TRAINED ON MEXICAN CAMPS

Continued from page 1

which have occurred there recently have not been at his orders, but were "the commission of actual crimes."

The United States government had pointed out to the Gutierrez government the horror which the civilized world felt toward such occurrences and indicated that it could not but view with disfavor a continuation of such incidents.

Advices to the State Department say the Villa forces have occupied Guadalajara, the second most important city in the republic, re-establishing telegraphic communication with Mexico City and the border after an interruption of a month. Perfect order prevails and Americans are safe. General Villa is in Chihuahua, and George C. Carothers, American Consular Agent, has left for El Paso to report on the general situation.

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 16.—The first important battle between the Carranza and Villa factions of the Constitutionalist army is in progress near San Pedro de las Colonias, a town east of Torreon. Several columns of Carranza troops from Coahuila State, aggregating about 5,000 men, are being engaged by a Villa force of slightly superior number.

Reinforcements for both sides are being rushed to the scene of conflict. Both sides have ample artillery, and the fighting is described as desperate. The Carranza force is commanded by Colonel Ilifonso Vasquez. General Villa is in command of the Convention forces.

The Carranza advance marks a long threatened movement to take Torreon, railroad centre of the interior, and shut off Villa's communication with the north. The Villa garrisons in Northern Mexico were depleted greatly by the movement into Mexico City, and troops from the national capital probably will be called upon to enter the northern theatre of war.

It appears that Carranza has ordered a general movement into the north, and the situation has been complicated by the appearance in central Chihuahua of Salazar, who escaped recently from jail at Albuquerque, N. M. More than 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition destined for Salazar's force have passed the border safely.

The British Ambassador at Washington has requested the local British Vice-Consul, H. C. Miles, to investigate the imprisonment of H. Perry Meaker, an Englishman, representing a New York realty firm, who is charged with having aided Carranza adherents in escaping.

Douglas, Ariz., Dec. 16.—H. Perry Meaker is now on his way to Hermosillo for trial. Maytorena officials imprisoned Meaker at Navaloa. It is said he was deceived by Mexican ranchers into furnishing them transportation. T. T. Paxton, the British Consul here, made a demand on Governor Maytorena to-day for Meaker's immediate release.

ARGENTINA SEIZES A GERMAN STEAMER

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 16.—It is announced that the Argentine cruiser Pueyrredon has pursued and stopped in the Gulf of Sanjorge the German steamer Patagonia, which is violating Argentina's neutrality by furnishing provisions to a German cruiser.

ARMS TRADE TO GO ON, BRYAN SAYS

Great Britain Assured, It Is Said, That Hitchcock Bill Is Not Likely to Pass.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Dec. 16.—The Tribune correspondent understands that Secretary Bryan recently assured Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador to Washington, that the bill of Senator Hitchcock to prohibit the exportation of arms from the United States to belligerent nations in Europe was in no danger of passing.

GERMAN RAIDERS USE BRITISH SIGNALS

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Sunderland, Dec. 16.—There is a suspicion that the German warships must have had some useful information. In the first place, it is said, they displayed British signals, and were taken for friendly ships until their guns began to fire.