

# POSITIONS OF CZAR'S ARMY ALMOST IMPREGNABLE ALONG ENTIRE FRONT

## Austrian Attempt to Outflank Russians in Galicia Disastrous to Them

### Suffer Severe Reverse and it is Declared That More Than 6,000 Have Been Taken Prisoners at One Point—Germans Admit Set-Back—The Allies Say That They Are Everywhere the Masters in the Western Theatre of War.

London, March 3, 9.50 p. m.—In their determination to relieve Przemyśl and drive the Russians out of Galicia, the Austro-German armies, which for some weeks have been on the Galician side of the Carpathian Mountains, have, during the last few days, made repeated attempts to break through the Russian entrenchments, but without success.

Since Sunday last, when in massed formation they threw themselves against Russian troops holding strong positions, the Austro-Germans have attacked again and again, in spite of the heavy losses which this kind of fighting entails.

Yesterday, according to the Russian official account, the Austrians delivered furious attacks between the Ondawa and San rivers, only to be thrown back, as they were in their previous efforts, while the Germans made several vain attempts around Koziołowa and Rojanka, at the latter point losing two companies, which were surrounded and annihilated.

No estimates have been published of the losses sustained by the German armies in their efforts to break through the Russian lines at these places, but they are believed to have been very large, as the Russian positions were almost impregnable.

Regarding the Austrians' attempt to outflank the Russians in Eastern Galicia, two Russian official reports in succession have reported that the Austrians suffered a severe reverse, and that yesterday they lost, in prisoners, alone, more than 6,000 men. The Russians captured also a number of guns and a large quantity of transport material.

On the other extreme wing in North Poland the Germans have either assumed the defensive or are retiring, except at Ossowetz, where they continue to bombard the fortress. Berlin reports, unofficially, that at this point the Germans have succeeded in silencing two of the forts. Their attempt to approach the city, however, has been repulsed by the Russians.

**GERMANS ADMIT DEFEAT.**  
The Germans, while claiming success near Augustowa, where they captured 1,500 prisoners from among the Russian forces who tried to cross the Boha river, admit that they have withdrawn their advance guards south of Myszyńce, and that the Russians have been feeling their way forward to the northwest of Przemyśl.

The fact seems to be that the Russians are advancing along the whole northern line, but very slowly because of mud, which impedes the movement of guns and transport wagons. They have been able to reinforce their armies at every threatened point, and are now considered to be in a good position as the Germans, who have left their railways behind them.

So far as the West is concerned, the French offensive in the Champagne region continues to be the outstanding feature of the campaign.

There has been fighting at other points, but none to compare in importance with that in Champagne.

With the allied fleet again bombarding the Dardanelles, and the Russians pushing their offensive in the Caucasus, the Near East is again coming into limelight. The Russians have scored a distant success by the capture of the Turkish port of Mikkepa, on the Black Sea, from which the Turkish army in the Caucasus draws part of its supplies.

The Turks are concentrating strong forces for the defence of Constantinople, and the Balkan States are watching the operations with intense interest. The success or failure of the Allies attempt to open the Straits means much to the Balkan nations.

Great Britain has not yet replied to the American note, addressed to both her and Germany, regarding the naval war zone and food shipments.

London, March 4, 12.25 a. m.—The Admiralty late last night issued the following report regarding the bombardment of the Turkish forts by the Anglo-French fleet.

"The operations in the Dardanelles were resumed at 11 o'clock this morning (probably Monday), when the Triumph, Ocean and Albion entered the Straits, and attacked Fort No. 8 and the batteries at White Cliff. The fire was returned by the forts, and also by field guns and howitzers.

"An air reconnaissance, made by naval seaplanes, in the evening, brought the report that several new gun positions had been prepared by the enemy, but that no guns were erected in them. The seaplanes also located surface mines.

"During Monday night a force of mine-sweepers, covered by destroyers, swept under a mine and a half of Cape Kephes, and their work, which was carried out under fire, is reported to have been excellent. The casualties sustained during the day were slight, amounting to only six wounded.

"Four of the French battleships operated off Bulair, and bombarded the batteries and communications.

**MAGAZINES AND CORNVALIS DEMOLISHED.**  
"The operations at the entrance of the Straits, already reported, have resulted in the destruction of nineteen guns, ranging from six to eleven inches, eleven guns below six inches, four Nordenföhr guns, and two searchlights. The magazines of Forts 8 and 9 also have been demolished.

"A further report received states that on Tuesday the Canopus, Swiftsure and Cornwallis engaged Fort No. 5. A heavy fire was opened on them by Fort No. 9, together with field batteries and howitzers. Fort No. 9 was damaged and ceased firing at 2.30 in the afternoon, and although three ships were hit the only casualty was one man slightly wounded.

"Seaplane reconnaissance was impossible, owing to the weather; the mine-sweeping operations were continued throughout the day. The attack progresses.

"The Russian cruiser Askold has joined the allied fleet off the Dardanelles.

The Askold is a second class cruiser, 2,900 tons, and was built at Kiel in 1909, with twelve 6-inch guns, twelve 8-inch, six 1.8 and eight smaller ones, and a speed of 23.3 knots with 500 men on board.

**TURKS ADMIT SUFFERED.**  
London, March 4, 1.47 a. m.—A Constantinople despatch, dated March 2, received by the Reuters Telegram Company, by way of Amsterdam, confirms the announcement that some of the forts on the European side of the Dardanelles have been suffered severely by the fire of the allied battleships.

"The British battleships," says this despatch, "completely out-ranged the forts, the guns of which were unable to

# CANADA'S SOLDIERS FOR DAYS IN THE TRENCHES

Toronto, March 2.—The World has the following cable from its correspondent in Northern France: For seven days the Canadians have been fighting against the Prussian guards and the Saxons in the first-line trenches. They have shown themselves splendid soldiers, and the losses, contrary to reports, have been surprisingly small.

Sixty-three were disabled, owing principally to frost bites. In their first engagement the men acted like old soldiers, being cool under heavy fire, while their discipline was good generally.

They fought for twenty-four hours, and then were relieved for that period by British troops. The Canadian battalion was separated from the enemy by only eighty-five yards, while others were 700 yards apart.

Some of the trenches were knee deep in water, and many of the men suffered from exposure. Other trenches are quite dry, and the dug outs are snug.

Until moved up to the front, the Canadians in the reserve trenches were under every variety of gunfire from "Jack Johnsons" to 18-pounders.

According to an officer who has just returned to the base, the men conducted themselves admirably. The infantry would have welcomed a bayonet charge to relieve the monotony of the work in the trenches, but this was impossible, owing to the wire entanglements and the muddy field separating the trenches.

On one occasion the Prussian Guards charged the Canadians, but were caught by the wire entanglements before the Canadian trenches, and a whole company was mowed down. From each company crack shots were chosen as snipers, and they did effective work.

Two Toronto men shot eight men in a German patrol. Every man was cool, and in a few hours after getting into it, fought as though fighting was an everyday occurrence. At first the strain was terrible, but the men soon got used to it.

They were instructed to keep their heads low, which they did. The men suffered from the cross fire until British artillery silenced the German guns. The men were so close to the Germans that the enemy tried to throw hand grenades, but failed. "Our machine guns were great," said the officer.

**BELIEVED ALL NOW IN FIGHT.**  
Ottawa, March 2.—The list of casualties among the Canadian contingent, announced during the night, bore grim testimony to the participation of our troops in the firing line and by now the whole division is thought to be engaged.

The fatal casualties up to date number 123. This includes those who died at Salisbury Plain as well as the men of the Princess Patricia's and the regular division who have been killed in action.

**UPHOLDING TRADITIONS.**  
Toronto, Ont., March 2.—The Mail and Empire prints the following special cable: London, March 1.—In the fire-swept battle zone of Flanders, Canada's sons are upholding the highest traditions of British arms. For days they have been under fire, most of them in reserve trenches, where they are constantly shelled without opportunity of replying. Everywhere they have been complimented on their coolness.

After the novelty and tense excitement of the first experience, the boys say it is dull in the trenches. In some places, the trenches are knee deep in mud and water, as a result of which a number of men have been returned to the base ill. The casualties have not been heavy and there have been no bayonet charges so far as I can ascertain.

## United States Asks for Mitigation of Warfare at Sea

London, March 2, 10.05 p. m.—A despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Amsterdam gives the contents of the American note of Feb. 22 to Great Britain and Germany and Germany's reply thereto. The notes were received by Amsterdam in a despatch from Berlin.

The American note expresses the hope that Great Britain and Germany may, by means of reciprocal concessions, discover a basis of understanding, the result of which would tend to free ships engaged in neutral and peaceful commerce from the serious dangers to which they are exposed in passing through the coastal waters of the belligerent countries.

The suggestion is made that Germany and Great Britain should agree, first that isolated drifting mines should be laid by neither party, that anchored mines should be laid exclusively for defensive purposes, within gun range of harbors, and that all mines should bear the mark of the government of origin, and be so constructed as to become harmless after breaking loose from their anchorages.

It is suggested, second, that the submarines of neither of the two governments should be employed to attack merchant vessels of any nationality, except for the purpose of carrying out the right of holding them up and searching them; and third, that mercantile ships of neither of the parties should employ neutral flags as a war ruse, or for the purpose of concealing their identity.

**Opposes Food Contraband.**  
Great Britain, it is suggested, should agree that foodstuffs shall not be placed on the list of absolute contraband, and that the British authorities shall neither disturb nor hold up cargoes of such goods when addressed to agencies in Germany, the names of which are communicated by the United States government for the purpose of receiving such goods and handing them over to licensed German retailers for further distribution, exclusively to the civil population.

Germany, it is contended, should declare her agreement that foodstuffs from the United States or any other neutral country, shall be addressed to such agencies.

"Finally, the American government says it wishes to safeguard itself against the idea that it either acknowledges or repudiates any right on the part of belligerents or neutrals established on the principles of international law. The American government would rather regard such an agreement as a modus vivendi, which is based more on suitability than on legal right.

On particular suggestions contained in the American note, the following reply was made: "Germany would be prepared to make the suggested declaration concerning the non-employment of drifting mines, and the construction of anchored mines, and further agrees with the suggestion to attach a government mark to any mines which may be laid. On the other hand, it appears to Germany not to be practicable for the belligerent powers fully to renounce the employment of anchored mines for offensive purposes.

"Second—German submarines would employ force against merchant vessels of whatsoever flag, only insofar as it is required for the purpose of carrying out the right to hold up and search. If the hostile nationality of a ship, or the presence of contraband, were proved, the submarines would proceed according to the general international rules.

"Third—As the American note provides for the above-mentioned restriction in the employment of submarines, it follows that enemy mercantile vessels should abstain from the use of neutral flags, and other neutral signs. In this connection it is obvious that hostile mercantile vessels should not be armed, and should refrain from offering violent resistance since such conduct, which is opposed to international law, renders it impossible for submarines to proceed in accordance with international law.

"Fourth—The regulation of the legitimate importation of food supplies to Germany, as suggested by the American government, appears in general to be acceptable. This regulation, would, of course, be restricted to importation by sea; but on the other hand, it would also include indirect importation via neutral ports.

"Germany would, therefore, be prepared to make declarations such as are

provided for in the American note, so that isolated drifting mines should be laid by neither party, that anchored mines should be laid exclusively for defensive purposes, within gun range of harbors, and that all mines should bear the mark of the government of origin, and be so constructed as to become harmless after breaking loose from their anchorages.

"This connection Germany must, however, emphasize that the importation also of other raw materials for peaceful economic purposes, and including foodstuffs, should be made possible. For this purpose the belligerent governments would have to allow free passage to Germany of raw materials mentioned in the free list of the London Declaration, and to treat in the same manner, as foodstuffs, those materials contained in the list of conditional contraband."

**The Ceaseless War.**  
The appalling destruction wrought by the present European conflict tends to distract attention from another type of war, devastating and deadly—the war waged by fire against property. Fire fights without truces, or treaties, steadily rolling up its black total of waste and loss. In the current issue of the Quarterly published by the National Fire Protection Association, appears the following summary of the losses from fire in the United States and Canada:

Year.	Fire Loss.
1911	\$284,387,350
1912	\$235,829,600
1913	\$244,736,850
1914	\$285,691,800

# MOUNTAIN SLOPES STREWN WITH DEAD

## Thousands of Russian and Austrian Bodies Cover Gory Battlefield

### Czar's Armies, Strongly Reinforced, Return to the Attack With Tremendous Force—A Terrible Sunday Battle—Petrograd Announcements Are Very Bright—British Active in the West—Canadian Regiment Captures Trench

London, March 2, 10.50 p. m.—The Russian armies are now engaged in battles along virtually the whole eastern front. In North Poland, having by means of large reinforcements been enabled to resume the offensive, they are slowly pushing the Germans back to the East Prussian frontier. In the Carpathians and Eastern Galicia they have been engaged for several days in resisting fierce and repeated attacks by the Austrians.

Except in front of the fortress of Ossowetz, which they are still bombarding with their heavy guns, the Germans, according to the Russian official reports, have turned their backs upon the Russian railways—their first objective when they emerged from East Prussia on the heels of the retreating Russians a short time ago.

In some places, however, they are fighting stubbornly, which has led to close and severe fighting.

The Russian offensive extends across Poland to the Lower Vistula, where the Russian troops are holding back the Germans who threatened their lines south of that river. For the moment, however, the Carpathians is the scene of the heaviest fighting. The Austrians, who, despite their repeated defeats and heavy losses in men and guns, seem to have a never-ending source of supply, have returned to the offensive, and with the aid of large artillery reinforcements have delivered a vigorous attack between the Ondawa and San rivers. This, according to the Russian account, was without any result, but Austrian headquarters says that it will in time have its effect.

**SLOPES AND RAVINES STREWN WITH DEAD.**  
The battle continued all day Sunday, and when it was ended the slopes of the mountains and the ravines were strewn with dead. At other points along the mountain ranges similar attacks were delivered and most desperate fighting took place.

Still further to the east, near the town of Stanislaw, which once again is reported to be in Russian hands, the armies have met, and the Russians declare that the Austrians have been forced to retire.

Despite all this heavy fighting in the east, the Germans are reported to be sending strong reinforcements to the west for a new attempt which they are to make to break through the Allies' lines in France and Flanders. The people of the town of Belgium have been warned to prepare to billet a large number of German soldiers, which can mean nothing else than that Germany is making preparations for another great effort.

The troops in the trenches are not altogether allowing the grass to grow under their feet. The British, following the example of the Belgians, have shown some activity and have captured a German trench near La Basse, the credit for this going to the men of Princess Patricia's Light Infantry, the first Canadians to reach the front, who have been in at least two previous engagements.

The French continue their aggressiveness in the Champagne region, and according to their communication, have won the distinction of having the German Guards Regiment with other reinforcements, sent to check them.

**NO NEWS FROM DARDANELLES.**  
Nothing has been heard in London from the Dardanelles today and it is thought possible that the storm is still interfering with the operations. It is understood that the ships already mentioned are only part of the fleet that was sent to destroy the forts lining the straits so that if the report is true that an Austrian fleet has started for the Aegean Sea, which seems improbable, it will have a warm welcome.

Naval men are of the opinion that when the fleet gets to work in earnest, relays of ships will be sent against the forts, and thus, when one section is away replenishing fuel and ammunition, or having guns replaced, the others will keep up the bombardment.

The American note to Germany and Great Britain, Germany's reply thereto, and the possible American reply to the British declaration prohibiting shipping to and from Germany, are creating intense interest in diplomatic circles here.

# AN ENCOURAGING STATEMENT FROM THE BATTLEFIELD

London, March 2, 3.55 p. m.—The following report from the headquarters of Sir John French, commander of the British forces in the field, was given today by the official information bureau:

"The enemy's activities in the neighborhood of Ypres, reported in the last communications, have been checked. During the last three nights patrols which have been active in front of our trenches have found that the enemy has not ventured to leave his lines.

"Early this morning—March 1—an attack preceded by a heavy bombardment on a portion of our line, was successfully repulsed. On our left a party of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry captured a German trench with great dash. After killing eleven of the occupants and driving off the remainder, they succeeded in blowing up the trench. Our losses were trifling.

"On our right, near La Basse, we gained ground steadily by skillful trench work, and in this zone we obtained complete mastery over the enemy's snipers and in consequence our casualties were greatly reduced.

"On several positions along our front our artillery forced the enemy's batteries to change position and increased the ascendancy over the opposing guns which has been observable for some time past."

# NO QUESTIONS ASKED OVER DACIA'S CAPTURE

Paris, March 3.—The United States embassy here has not, up to the present time, received any instructions from Washington concerning the steamer Dacia, from American ports to Germany with a cargo of cotton, picked up at sea by a French cruiser and taken into Brest, nor has it had any communication from the French government on this subject.

The Dacia was formerly a Hamburg-American liner. She took out American registry since the outbreak of hostilities.

The legal department of the foreign office, in looking into the status of the Dacia, finds a singular resemblance between the French and German laws relative to the transfer of registry during a period of hostilities. The second article of an imperial German ordinance issued August 8, 1914, under the law of September 30, 1908, reads:

"These must be considered as ships of an enemy which have been transferred, after the opening of hostilities, under a neutral flag.

"First—If the commander of the capturing ship is not convinced that the transfer would have legally taken place if war had not been declared; for instance, by inheritance or contract of construction.

"Third—If there be a provision for re-purchase. "Fourth—If the conditions to which ships flying the substituted flag are submitted have not been observed."

### AGENTS V

RELIABLE representatives meet the tremendous fruit trees throughout present. We wish four good men to represent general agents in the fruit-growing New Brunswick opportunities for men offer a permanent pay for the right men. Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a room in New Brunswick Bible Agency now in district. Pay well. Edman Nursery Co.

HELP WANTED

LADIES TO DO LIGHT SEWING spare time; good pay; distance, charges pre-paid for full particulars, Moring Company, Montreal.

TEACHERS

WANTED—A second teacher of school in District No. 3, Sully, to January 1st, 1915. Charlotte County, N. B.

WANTED—A second female teacher for school first of March. Apply, stating salary, to Mill St. West, 22157.

WANT

YOUNG man wants in dry goods or general store; experience and French fluently; Address, P. L., care R.F.D. No. 3, Woodville.

Staff of 100 The Best Courses Individual Attention Our Best Advantages Success of our Students can be seen in our Catalogues to

THE JUNIATA COLLEGE

BIRTH

KEITH—Born at Feb. 23, to Mr. and Mrs. Keith, a daughter.

BULL—On Feb. 22, A. Bull, of Woodstock (Vermont), and Mrs. Coleman, of St. John, N. B., a son, Warren Coleman, in the age.

BEER—At Halifax, Colman E. Beer for his wife, Mrs. E. Beer, a son, in the age.

BOWMAN—In this Jane Bowman, wife of Bowman, aged 77 years, her husband, one son, sister and one brother.

GRIFITH—At Ed. Feb. 22, 1915, after a short illness, Mrs. Griffith, formerly of the Coleman family, in the age.

HOLDER—At her late street, after a long illness, Mrs. A. W. Holder, wife of A. W. Holder, leaving a husband and also one sister.

HANEY—At 111 W. Haneys, aged 78 years, Mrs. HANEY—At Great (N.B.), on Feb. 14, to D. Seelye, a daughter.

COLEMAN—At H. on March 2, 1915, Mrs. Coleman, aged 81 years, and five daughters to the age.

HARRINGTON—A his daughter, Milford John Harrington, formerly of the Coleman family, in the age.

DOHERTY—In this Catherine, widow of leaving one brother to the age.

NEWLANDS—Margaret Public Hospital, in the age.

INDICT HAM AMERICAN FOR CO

New York Grand and Six Other German Cruise

New York, March grand jury, which has indicted the government for violations of the connection with the fleet, returned an indictment against the Hamburg-American men alleged to have been the shipments.

The indictment charged that the government had defrauded the customs in false manifests of cargo.