# RUSSIANS WORKING OUT NEW PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

## Not Trench Fighting, but System in Which Cavalry Will Play Important Role—Hungarians Rushing Troops to Bukowina Frontier to Check Advance of Czar's Army — Netherlands Stirred Up at Violation of Neutrality by Zeppelins and Will Enter Strong Protest at Berlin.

London, Jan. 22 (2.08 a.m.)—"The Russians are unfolding a new plan of campaign," says the Daily Telegraph's Warsaw correspondent, "and within a month a fresh offensive will develop. It will not be trench fighting, but operations particularly suited to the composition of the Russian army, the cavalry bearing an important share. The new plan contemplates operations extending over at least six months."

**Hungary Will Try To Stop Russian Steam Roller**

London, Jan. 22 (3.07 a.m.)—Telegraphing from Bucharest the Daily Mail's correspondent says:

"Strong forces of Hungarian troops are proceeding to the Bukowina frontier, by way of Bistritz, to arrest the Russian invasion."

**The Dutch Indignant at Violation of Neutrality by Zeppelins.**

London, Jan. 22, 4.20 a. m.—If the neutrality of the air has any importance it cannot be doubted that the Zeppelins violated it on their return from the Norfolk raid, says an Amsterdam despatch to the Times. Reports from many points agree that two German airships passed over Dutch territory.

Amsterdam, Jan. 21.—The repeated flights of German aircraft, both Zeppelins and aeroplanes, over Dutch territory has aroused a feeling of exasperation in official circles in the Netherlands, which has raised to a high pitch by reports that the aircraft which raided the British coast also passed over Dutch territory.

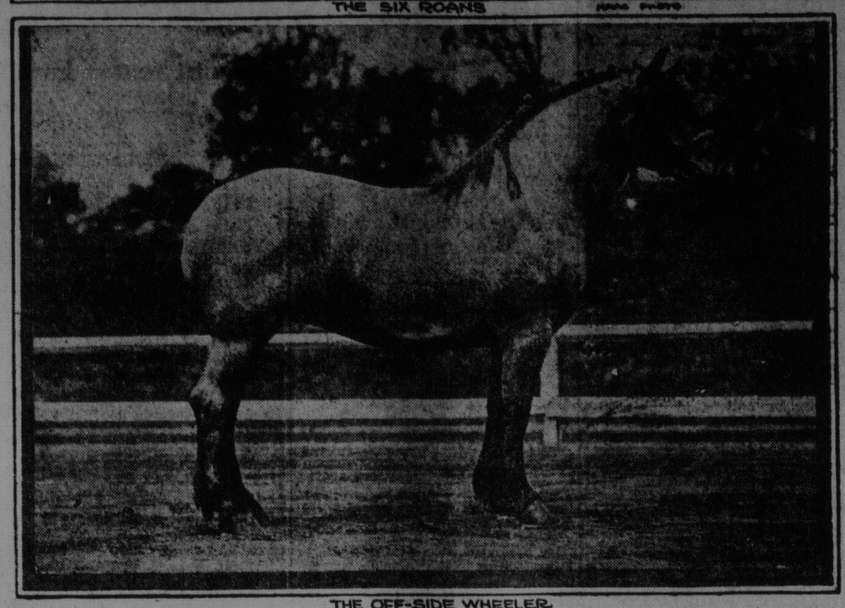
It is expected in official circles that Queen Wilhelmina's ministers will lodge a strongly worded protest against these violations of neutrality with the Foreign Office at Berlin, demanding that these aggressive tactics cease forthwith.

**Alexandria Prize Court Holds North German Lloyd Liner.**

London, Jan. 22.—A despatch to the Times from Cairo, Egypt, says that an Alexandria prize court has condemned, as a lawful prize, the North German Lloyd steamer Derfflinger, which put into Port Said at the beginning of the war, fitted with gun mountings and a wireless apparatus. The Derfflinger had sailed from Yokohama, June 27, for Hamburg.

# GIANT BELGIAN DRAUGHT HORSES SET A NEW MARK.

THE SIX ROANS



THE OFF-SIDE WHEELER

In putting together and turning out the six horse team of red roan Belgians that he exhibited in Madison Square Garden, New York city, Walter H. Hanley, of Providence, R. I., has set up a mark for American users of draught horses to shoot at, and it is likely to be a long time before they hit it unless some good judges who saw the imposing turnout at the Garden are mistaken. The six horses, all of a color, weigh close to six tons. They are nicely balanced, and under the skilful handling of Frank Wales they were about as handy as a team of coach horses at the Charity Horse Show. In the off wheeler Mr. Hanley has a young mare whose equal for size, make and shape it would be difficult to find in any breed. She is 17.3 hands high, weighs considerably more than two thousand pounds, and is just about a model of conformation. Mr. Hanley says she won the championship among Belgian mares at the International Horse Show in Chicago in 1913. She is an object lesson in what can be done at breeding draught horses in America, the giant five-year-old having been raised in Illinois.

# CANADA HOLDS SECOND PLACE AS PRODUCER OF NATURAL GAS

London, Jan. 21.—The necessity of conserving the supplies natural gas as a great economic asset, whenever and wherever it was found in the British Empire, was urged by Dr. J. L. Hendersen, in addressing the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy tonight.

Canada, he pointed out, ranked second as a producer and consumer of natural gas, which, compared with the value of the pretoleum in the Dominion, had made and would make far greater strides. The appalling waste which had accompanied and marred the industry was, from a national standpoint, indefensible.

**Doyle In Again.**

It is not a very usual thing for a person asking to be arrested and given a term in jail, but this is the wish of James Doyle, who was arrested last night, and is charged with being drunk and profane on North street. This is about the eighth time that Doyle had been placed behind the bars in central station in the past five weeks. He is taken to the police court in the morning after arrested and is no sooner in court than he is ordered out and told to get out of the city. Doyle leaves the court with no other intention than that of being arrested again. He has told the policemen that he will yet get placed in jail in spite of the court officials or any person else. When arrested he refuses to walk, saying he wishes to ride in the patrol wagon.

# CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ICE-BREAKER CRIPPLED AT PORT OF ARCHANGEL

Archangel, Russia, Jan. 21 (via London)—The icebreaker Canada, sent by the Canadian government for the purpose of keeping open as late in the winter as possible the port of Archangel, has been disabled. Sixteen steamers already have been frozen in and the prospects of releasing them are poor.

Archangel is the only port of European Russia which has been open for overseas commerce during the war.

**Verdict in Civil Case.**

In the Civil Court yesterday the the case of Carritte Paterson Co. vs. Edward Kelly was concluded. E. S. Ritchie appeared for the defendant and C. S. Hannington for the plaintiff. The plaintiff company claimed that Kelly procured a quantity of lumber which was worth $27, and when they asked for that amount Kelly refused to pay it. The defendant claimed he had purchased the lumber with the understanding that the price was to be $22. At the conclusion of the evidence being read over in court Kelly refused to make any settlement other than pay the amount of $22. Judgment was given for the plaintiff for the full amount, and the plaintiff was allowed counsel fees.

holders. The suggestion came from the Queen of the Belgians, who thought that the instruction might be accepted as a token of the gratitude of the Belgians for the refuge and hospitality they have found in their dire distress. The Belgian Government have approved the scheme. They are naturally anxious that no undertakings should be entered into by their people which would ultimately hinder their repatriation when the time comes for their return to Belgium, but they are of opinion that that objection does not apply to experiments in intensive culture in Great Britain.

The Lords of the British Admiralty have sent a message to the commander of the mine sweeper section at Grimbsy, expressing their high appreciation of the men's service, courage, and devotion in carrying out their duties off the Yorkshire coast.

—New York Evening Post.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MATINEE TOMORROW.


# OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS

## FRANCE

Paris, Jan. 21—The French War Office this afternoon gave out the official report on the progress of the war which reads as follows:

"From the sea to the Lys there were yesterday exchanges. From the Lys to the Somme, on the plateau of Notre Dame De Lorette, there occurred, the night of January 19-20, the engagement reported last evening.

"To the south of the Somme, and on the Aisne, there were some artillery engagements, in the course of which we silenced the batteries of the enemy.

"In Champagne, to the east of Rheims, in the region of Prosnes-Les-Marquises-Morenvillers, we demolished certain German field works, and forced the enemy to evacuate his trenches and brought about the explosion of a depot of ammunition.

"There has been no change in the Argonne. To the southeast of St. Mihiel, in the forest of Apremont, we occupied 150 yards of German trenches and repulsed a counter-attack. To the northwest of Pont-A-Mousson, in the forest of Le Pretre, the enemy succeeded, by a violent counter-attack, in re-occupying about twenty of the five hundred yards of trenches taken by us in recent days. Generally speaking, we are holding ourselves securely in this position.

"In the region of Silberlach-Hartmann, there has been infantry fighting since the night of January 19-20. We are progressing slowly over a territory presenting great difficulties."

Paris, Jan. 21.—An official statement was issued this afternoon as follows:

"Recent German communications regarding the French losses in the last few weeks are entirely erroneous. Our losses are less by more than half than those given by the German general staff. Moreover it has been found, estimating by the dead left on the field, that in all the actions in recent months the German losses have been greater than the Allies.

The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight:

"The enemy violently bombarded our positions to the north of Notre Dame De Lorette, then at five o'clock in the morning, began a new attack which was soon repulsed.

"In the Champagne region two small woods north of a farm at Beausejour were occupied by us. The enemy delivered an unsuccessful counter attack.

"In the Argonne the Germans made a strong attack on a salient of our line in the neighborhood of St. Hubert. After a violent bombardment of our trenches they began the attack, but were repulsed by the fire of our infantry, combined with artillery fire.

"Fighting contiues in the region of Hartmann-Weilerkof."

## RUSSIA

Petrograd, Jan. 21.—The general staff of the Russian army today gave out an official announcement as follows:

"There has been no change in Oriental Prussia. In the vicinity of Mlawa we are holding in close contact with the enemy, and every effort on the part of the Germans to penetrate our lines has failed."

## AUSTRIA

Vienna, via London, Jan. 21.—The official statement issued today says:

"The situation is without change along the entire front. Only local artillery engagements have occurred."

## DIED.

CREED—At Fredericton, on Wednesday the 20th inst., Stewart Brown Creed, aged eighteen years, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Creed, of Fredericton, and grandson of Geo. Brown, Hampton.

Funeral at Fredericton Friday 3 p. m.

# BAD BOYS ONCE MORE ARRESTED

## Old Offenders Taken in Charge Last Evening for Breaking and Entering.

## Another Evidence of Unwise Policy of Suspended Sentences in Police Court.

For juvenile thieves St. John has any other city of its size in Canada placed away in the shade. In the year 1914 no less than 129 young fellows were arrested. Of this number 57 were between the ages of 10 and 15 years, while 72 were between 15 and 20, and the majority of these were charged with breaking, entering and stealing. Some have been sent to prison but a great number were allowed to go on suspended sentence. Their experience does not appear to frighten the boys however, for they are starting the year 1915 in the same bad manner and already about ten have been arrested on the charge of breaking and entering.

Early yesterday morning three breaks were reported, and last night Policeman McLeese arrested three boys on the charge of breaking and entering and stealing. The boys arrested last night were Wm. Moore, aged 13, James Moore, his brother, aged 14, and Charles Connell, aged 14 years, who are charged with breaking into the grocery store of Albert E. Trentowsky at 51 and 53 Coburg St. After making the break which the boys are said to have acknowledged, they are charged with having stolen four cans of peas, one can of tomatoes, one box of steero, one package of figs, one package of celery, two oranges and two grape fruit.

The first known by the police of this break was about one o'clock yesterday morning when Patrolman Kane found the plate glass window broken. He reported it to the owner of the store who had the window boarded up. A hole about two feet in circumference had been broken in the window, apparently with a stone. When the hole was made the boys had no difficulty in reaching through the opening and stealing what goods they wished.

Last night Patrolman McLeese got on the trail of Dennis Knudson, aged 10 years, and Roy McCarthy, aged 12 years, who reside in York Point. These boys told the officer about being in the company of the Moore brothers and Connell during the afternoon and eating the goods stolen from Trentowsky's store. On learning the names of the three boys the officer was not long in placing them under arrest and he took the five youngsters to Central Station where Chief of Police Simpson took charge of them, with the result that the Moores and Connell were locked up in cells, while Knudson and McCarthy were escorted to their homes by the policeman with the understanding that their parents would have them at the Police Court this morning.

While it is said to be the first time that Connell, Knudson and McCarthy have been gathered in by the police, the same cannot be said of the Moore brothers, for only recently they were arrested on the charge of breaking, entering and stealing from the store of Thomas Dean on Wall street, and Williamson's store on Mill street. For these offences they were allowed to go on suspended sentences with a warning. From all appearances they did not heed the warning of the court and are once more in trouble.

Policeman McLeese was just in time last night in making the arrest as the boys claim they had intended getting out of the city by stealing a ride on one of the out-going trains.

Another robbery, one of the Moore boys was concerned in recently was when he assisted a soldier in breaking into Phillip McGuire's liquor saloon on Mill street and stealing liquor and money. This break was made in the same manner as that of yesterday morning, by smashing the store window.

Late Wednesday night, or early yesterday morning, two other robberies took place and these were not a great distance from the Trentowsky store. These breaks were in the grocery store of Herbert H. Butler at 54 Wall street, and the meat store owned by Charles Willis at 56 Wall street, adjoining the Butler store. By breaking the store windows the thelves made an entrance to these stores and the breaks have the appearance of being the work of the boys arrested last night. After breaking into the Butler store the till was rifled and seven dollars was stolen. Nothing was stolen from the Willis store.

When the boys were marshalled into the Central Police Station last night, and afterwards conducted to the cells in the basement, there was no shedding of tears and crying, but the youngsters wore a smile and did not appear to worry over the affair.

# *English Sidelights on The European War*

The general loyalty of Egypt to the British dispensation is now attributed largely to the precautionary measures taken by Sir Reginald Wingate, the Sirdar. A writer in the London Times says: "It is now no secret that on his return from leave at the first outbreak of war, the Sirdar spent a considerable time in Cairo among the Egyptian officers. They were uneasy and perplexed as the vast issues of the war were gradually unfolded, but by the time he held a great parade and publicly addressed the Cairo garrison three weeks after his arrival, a far better and more approving comprehension of the British attitude prevailed. Sir Reginald Wingate then went south to Khartum, where he had frequent meetings with the senior Egyptian officers and with the principal sheiks and notables. These informal gatherings were followed by a huge public reception at Omdurman, where as Governor-General he addressed the religious sheikhs and notables in Arabic, explaining fully the origin and causes of the war with Germany. The speech was received with great acclamation, and from that moment there was never any doubt about the feeling of the leaders of the people."

Over 11 per cent. of the Cleveland ironstone miners, of Yorkshire, have joined the colors, and at the last quarterly meeting of the Cleveland Miners' Association, at Middlebrough, the question was raised by the officials whether it would not be in the best interests of the country to stop further recruiting among the men. The president urged that the industry was one of first importance to the government—providing raw material for the munitions of war—and expressed the conviction that by remaining at work members could as useful serve their country as by serving in Flanders.

An English agricultural expert, writing in a London journal, says: "The estimated 10 per cent. increase in the area of winter wheat should add about three-quarters of a million bushels to the home harvest of next year. This response to the appeal for a greater output of wheat will disappoint some, although in the circumstances it is extremely creditable to those who had to till and seed the land. The acreage may be augmented in the early spring should the weather and the state of the land permit, but it would not be wise to count upon an appreciable further addition. An extension of the area drilled is the principal but not the only means of increasing production. It may be possible to obtain more liberal returns from a given acreage. This aspect of the question may [illegible] considered with advantage now [illegible] is virtually the only means that remains for swelling the home contribution to the national supply of breadstuffs."

An English naval officer commanding an armed patrol boat (trawler), writes home: "Since I have been here three big bales of warm clothing have been sent for the crew; every man has heaps of it. Thank God for the women of Great Britain. What is wanted now is hampers of food; enough has been done in the way of clothing. Myself and each member of the crew are allowed 10s. a week to buy food with, and we have to buy it ourselves. We live roughly, but well. The cook is one of the deck hands, and has had no training at all, but I must say he does very well; puddings or cakes we never get, so anything of that sort would be a luxury, also cigarettes. If a lot of the people on shore who sit down to cozy meals in snug rooms could picture those two lads, who have never been at sea before, standing or hanging onto the rigging in blinding rain, with seas drenching over them for four hours at a time, peering into the darkness, and then going below and ravenously devouring the rough fare of a trawler, I am sure they would be only too pleased to contribute something towards making their lot more pleasant. The strictest lookout must be kept at all times, as, with the rough seas that are going now, a submarine's periscope takes a bit of spotting, likewise a floating mine. All on board here are as keen as myself."

A captain in the Royal Engineers writes: "We see aeroplanes nearly every day, and generally they are being shelled. The aeroplane is surrounded with little puffs of white smoke, usually at a slightly lower level than the aeroplane itself. Each puff represents the burst of a shrapnel shell. Although I have seen at least a dozen of these performances, I have never seen an aeroplane brought down. Apparently it is awfully difficult for the gunners to get the range of an object in the air, and in any case that object is moving very rapidly. There is an anti-aircraft section of the artillery, armed, I believe, with a sort of pom-pom, which fires little 1-inch shells in rapid succession. The chief use of aeroplanes is to direct the fire of the artillery."

This extract from a letter from an English subaltern gives some notion of the condition of the trenches after prolonged rains. "The trenches we have been in are within forty yards of the Germans, and so full of mud that one of our men sank in up to his waist, and it took several of us the best part of two hours to get him out, and he had given himself up for a 'goner.' They were knee-deep in most places, and where the rain had made the banks fall in you had to keep your head well down, added to which was the fact that, if you kept one foot still for a minute, it sank and stuck. The men keep wonderfully good spirits, considering what they are going through. One great trouble is your legs being soaked in wet mud from the knee down makes your feet swell, and often a man takes his boots off to dry his feet, and finds he can't get them on again; then, perhaps, an order comes to march. You should see us all as we come out from the trenches plastered with mud from head to foot, unshaved, some with hats, some with mufflers bound round their heads, and all wet and tired. Then a clean-up in billets, some hot food, and all cheerful again."

"Drury Lane," says a London journal," has housed some memorable gatherings, but never has the theatre held such an audience as watched the dress rehearsal of the pantomime "The Sleeping Beauty Beautified' the other afternoon. Tended by their nurses, wounded soldiers, British and Belgian, from the London hospitals, filled the house. No more affecting contrast could well be imagined than that between this assemblage of stricke nmen—some with bandaged heads, faces, or necks, others with arms in splints or lacking some limb—and the fun and fantasy across the footlights. But assuredly none of the many audiences still to come will show a heartier zest or keener delight, and the management must be gratified with the results of the happy thought that inspired the invitation."

An English traveller, recently returned to London from Lubeck, says: "The hatred against England is increasing daily. The Germans do not really hate Russia, but fear her immensely. They are sorry for Belgium, which in everybody's opinion has been led into this quarrel by England. They profess to love France and its people, hoping for better days of friendship. That, in short, is at present the feeling of the man in the street with regard to their different enemies. England is not only put up as the enemy of Europe, but as the enemy of the freedom of the whole world. The manager of an important bank who has connections among influential and official circles told me about a month ago, and believed it earnestly himself, that the German army would have entered London by Christmas. He possessed information which removed all his earlier doubt upon this question, but he could not tell how it was going to be done."

At the outbreak of the war the Indian students in London organized an Indian Field Ambulance Corps, which was recognized officially by the War Office. Week-end camps were held at Eastcote, near Pinner, and by the time wounded Indians began to arrive in England the Corps was able to supply the personnel for their hospitals. This was most fortunate, for owing to the abandonment of the original intention to send wounded Indians to Egypt, the hospital establishments, from India had not arrived, and no other trained men with knowledge of Idian languages were available. The Corps was thus able to fill what would otherwise have been a serious gap.

Agricultural experts among the Belgian exiles in England have offered to disclose the secrets of their highly successful system of intensive culture for the benefit of British small-


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THIRD GREAT CHAPTER OF OUR SERIAL STORY!

The grasping Wilkerson breaks the spirit of James Gallon, his former partner.

Wilkerson compels Gallon to appoint him superintendent of the mine.

Gallon, completely crushed, sinks rapidly and writes his will.

In the will, Gallon instructs his heiress, Ruth, to retain Wilkerson.

John Dore, mine engineer, finds the sealed will after Gallon's death.

The will is not to be opened until Ruth is 18, unless Ruth is in danger.

Wilkerson in full charge, reduces wages 25 p. c. General agitation.

Wilkerson discharges John Dore, the engineer, for obvious reasons.

The miners go on strike and Dore saves Wilkerson's life in a mix-up.

Dore and Ruth appeal to the miners to be quiet and save the property.

Wilkerson is forced to return to wage scale and re-engage Dore as engineer.

Smarting under his defeat, Wilkerson is sullen and mysterious. He is watched.

By No Means Miss This Important Chapter

Dainty Lillian Walker — In Vitagraph's Charming Comedy, "THE METHODS OF MARGARET"

Biograph Laughs! — "The Indians and the Purp." "He Had 'Some' Wife."

MACK AND WILLIAMS — DANCING UP AND DOWN STAIRS — Novelty Act First Quality

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COMING — Winsome Marion Weeks—English Comedienne. Charles Dickens' "David Copperfield."



FREE ADMISSION TO IMPERIAL THEATRE

Gold Key Contest Ends Feb. 1st

AS ALREADY PROMISED the Imperial Theatre will present a Gold Master Key to Five Persons in the city, representing North End, South End, East End, West End and City Centre, for the Best One-Hundred Word Opinion of "The Master Key" serial story now running. Only the first three chapters of this new story are to be considered and the third and last of these is being shown today (Friday) and tomorrow. Therefore the contest ends with this present instalment as far as "Opinions" go. The Globe Newspaper is publishing the text of the story. All that is required of contestants is a plain, concise, matter-of-fact statement. It is not necessary to write an essay. You may compare the new serial with any of the others already finished, you may express your opinion of the merits of "The Master Key," you may even go so far as to state whether or not you think the serial idea a good one. If your opinion is judged among the winning five you will be presented with a Gold Pass Key, the mere showing of which at Imperial Theatre doorway will admit you to the house on any occasion during the life of the "Master Key" serial at this theatre. The Globe Editors will be the judges. All opinions must be in the hands of the Manager of the Imperial not later than Monday, February 1st.

EASY TASK FOR OLD OR YOUNG

This Week's Chapter the Final One in the Contest


# FRENCH G GROUND GERM

Positions of d strewn. si enemy enc found besid scribes figh able strugg

Before Soissons, Jan to Berlin, Jan. 20, via —The following is the a descriptive story o Soissons, the first pa on the night of Januar section of the story, ten at the field hea unnamed German ge the battle of Soissons over which it was fou ed. Eight days of figh ed in the French bel the heights whence th to launch a fresh offen The losses in these e very heavy.

The correspondent r tlefield over the turnpi Soissons, approaching as far as the village o mile from the French were the scene three desperate combats. T into the side of the h plateau and the valle margin of roadside on the drop into the vall e long cemetery. Th tterred their dead of rows of graves, surmou or wooden cross, tellin one, oftener of twent more comrades lying On the opposite side o entrances to numer stone quarries, driven feet into the hillside quarries had been l troops, the number in ing from a company to

The village of Crouy ed the familiar picture destruction, with wh pondent has become so ed after five months of the war zone. From th the plateau above was orama of the precipito Aisne Valley and the F on the opposite hills.

Soissons, in full view ed startling close, with the Cathedral and the tury Abbey emerging of stone houses.

**Battlefield Strewn**

The promenade alon side of the plateau, in sons, and the bank of in force by the French, uncanny feeling of in ever, it was less dang seemed, as a slight the little group in Ger invisible to the Frenc the hills on the opposi valley, and the infantry itself, although nearer below to direct an effec haze also made it im certain to what extent suffered under bombar

The battlefield is stl corpses by the hundre of French soldiers wh their hasty retireme trenches. They had t fields under artillery fire, and death overtook ran. The positions of th that most of the Frenc tired fighting, although fell on their faces, as the ling toward the rea sprawling on their b the sun, occasionally pillowed on knapsacks, death was not insta that perhaps a last ser rendered to them by comrads. Three or fou ed to draw from their ages of black French ci

# MISSIONARIES IN PERSIA REPOR

Cablegram rece Presbyterian Foreign Mission York.

New York, Jan. 21.—T lian Board of Foreign M receiving today a cableg Urumia Tabriz Missio announced that it felt sending out the assuranc missionaries in Persia a

The cablegram was s Rev. James W. Hawkes, a missionary in Hanada, Pe sent from Teheran, Pers

Urumia was in the ha and Kurds, and cut off munication, according to which the board receive yesterday, and 15,000 ref mia and Tiflis were decl urgent need of help

# MILK BOTTLES W OF REQUIRED

Special to The Standard,

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—Larg of milk bottles have be into Canada for the use of milk, and these have to be of wine measure stead of imperial measu land Revenue Departmen orders to hold up such i the department has sa that the shipments are wi ated percentage of erro