

## GERMAN SUBMARINE AT WORK IN THE IRISH SEA; HEAVY FIGHTING IN CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS

### SCENES OF THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN IN GALICIA.



Russian Soldiers on the March Through a Galician Town.

### FIGHTING IN PASSES OF CARPATHIANS DEVELOPES INTO A GENERAL BATTLE

Austrians Concentrate Their Forces in Dukla and Uyszkow Passes in Attempt to Push Advance Movement—Russian Fleet Chases Turkish Cruisers in Black Sea and Sink Several of Enemy's Merchantmen.

Petrograd, Jan. 31.—The Russian general staff today gave out the following statement:

"In the region of the forests north of Pilsken and Gumbinnen (East Prussia), the battles continue. Here in the sector of the village of Lebegalen, we repulsed the Germans by a counter attack with bayonets.

"On the left bank of the Vistula, at the approaches to Berlinow, the Germans during the night of Jan. 29 and the next day repeated their attacks upon our positions, but were everywhere thrown backward with great losses, except at one trench, which remained in the hands of the enemy. In the region of the village of Jidmitze, two German attempts to take the offensive during the day of the 29th failed.

"On the Carpathian front, in the passes of Dukla and Uyszkow, the fighting is gradually assuming the character of a general battle. In this region the Austrians having concentrated contingents from some of their adjoining sectors and from other fronts, have attempted to deliver an offensive through the valley of the lower San, and the roads leading across the passes to Sumbor and Stry.

"During the 28th and 29th, battles in the Carpathians were favorable to us in several sections of our front. Particularly fortunate was our offensive in the region of the village of Nijna Polianka, southwest of Dukla (Galicia), where by bayonet attacks we captured three lines of the enemy's trenches. Likewise fortunate was our offensive on the front southwest of Jasiska and Baligrod and southeast of

Londovskil where in one sector our troops gained a position protected by wire fences.

"During these two days we took 25 more officers and 2,500 soldiers prisoners, captured two rapid-fire guns, one cannon, while our other troops took prisoners, the precise number of which have not been determined.

**Successes in Caucasus.**

"On the Black Sea, on January 27, our fleet hunted out, near Samson, the Turkish cruisers Medjidieh and Breslau, pursuing them until nightfall. On January 25, 26 and 27, our torpedo craft sank several Turkish sailing ships. On the 25th one of them effected a bold raid upon Trebizond, where after cannonading the enemy's troops which fled, she damaged barracks and flour depots. The same torpedo boat silenced at Rizak two of the enemy's batteries, sank several Peluccas and damaged barracks."

The following report from the general staff of the Russian army of the Caucasus was given out:

"On the Sari Kamysh front, on the evening of Jan. 27, one of our columns profiting by a snowstorm crossed the crest of the mountains and seized, after a violent struggle, the village of Garness, making prisoners there the chief of the Thirtieth Turkish Division with his staff, sixteen officers, seven sergeants and 350 others, and capturing three cannon, more than two hundred rifles, a convoy train and a large quantity of war munitions and provisions.

"The next day the Turks attacked this column but were repulsed by a counter attack with great losses."

### THESE ARE THE DULY APPOINTED AGENTS BRITAIN AND ALLIES

Canadian Government, to Prevent Business Firms Being Cheated, Gives Out Names of Purchasing Agents of England, France and Russia.

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—As a consequence of the misrepresentations that have been made to business firms in the United States and Canada by persons who have fraudulently styled themselves agents of the British and French governments, it has been considered advisable by the government to publish the following list of purchasing agents for military purposes of the allied governments:

British—Col. A. G. Barton and F. W. Stobart, Ritz Carlton Hotel, Montreal.

French—Hudson Bay Co., Montreal; Capt. Lafoulloux, Hotel Brevort, New York; Direction De L'Intendance, Bordeaux, France; M. de La Chaume, 28 Broadway, London.

Russian—Messrs. S. Ruperti and Alexioff, care of the Russian Embassy, Washington, D. C.

### INFORMATION FOR THE SOLDIERS WHO INTEND TO MARRY

New Order-in-Council Regarding Matter of Separation Allowance for Wives of Soldiers Who Married After Enlisting.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—In view of the fact that a considerable number of Canadian volunteers for overseas service have married since enlisting, and have applied for the separation allowance, and that others are applying for permission to marry and to have their wives placed on the separation allowance list, an order-in-council has been passed requiring all who are making such applications to marry within twenty days from Jan. 30th. In the case of men enlisting in the future they can only obtain permission to marry and secure the separation allowance for their wives if they make application when enlisting and marry within 20 days after receiving permission.

The government does not wish to

### PATRICIA'S CAPTURE SEVERAL OF ENEMY WHILE AIDING BRITISH DEFEND TRENCHES

Bulletin—London, Jan. 31.—A Reuter despatch from Northeastern France says:

"Princess Patricia's light infantry, the first of the Canadian contingent to reach the front, took part in the defence of the British trenches near La Bassee which were attacked by the Germans on January 25 and lost

four men killed, and a number wounded. The next day Lieutenant Price of the Canadians was killed while leading his company into a trench, and another officer named Pearson is reported to have been killed.

"The Canadians took a number of German prisoners, and inflicted severe losses on a Landstrum regiment, which attacked their trenches."

### CZAR'S ARMY INFLECTS ANOTHER BLOW ON TURKS

Russians Cross Mountain in Sari Kamysh Region in Snow Storm, Capture General and Staff of 13th Turkish Division—Germans Aiding Austro-Hungarian Army in Carpathians—Only Artillery Fighting in West.

London, Jan. 31.—For the fourth time since the commencement of the war the Carpathian Mountains, between Dukla and Wyszok Passes, is the scene of a pitched battle. The previous battles were between Russians and Austro-Hungarians. But in that which is now developing, the Austrians and Hungarians have the assistance of the German armies, and are assuming a vigorous offensive.

Despite this the Russian reports assert that the preliminary fighting has turned to the advantage of Russia and that prisoners and guns have been captured.

Simultaneously the Austro-Germans are concentrating armies in the mountains, between Bukovina and Transylvania, to prevent an attempt by the Russians to outflank them, and on the Rumanian and Serbian frontiers, to check any effort of the armies of those countries to take a hand in the fighting, upon the result of which Austria stakes much.

The Russians are also pushing their offensive on the Turk in the Sari Kamysh region, where, during a snow storm, they crossed a mountain, and after heavy fighting captured the commanding general and his staff of the Thirtieth Turkish Division, and a large quantity of war material. To add to the difficulties of the Ottoman army the Russian fleet has resumed its activity in the Black Sea, and has

bombarded the Turkish barracks at Trebizond and Rizak, besides sinking several Turkish sailing vessels used as transports.

Except in the neighborhood of La Bassee and in the Argonne, where the Germans have resumed their attack, artillery has been the only arm engaged on the western front. The Germans again claim to have captured some trenches near La Bassee, while the French say that the British have re-occupied all the ground which had been temporarily lost.

**Little Activity in West.**

At that place, the official British eye-witness, in a description of the battle of January 25, says that after some of the most desperate hand-to-hand fighting of the war the Germans were driven out, and suffered severe losses. Notwithstanding this, it is evident that the Germans are still set on breaking the lines which guard the French coast ports, as despatches coming by way of Holland, say they are gathering another fresh army for all attack on the Yser line.

In addition to the operations when they are carrying out in many parts of the African continent, the British are facing with a rising tide of the native of Nyassal and, where three settlers have been killed. The situation is now well in hand, according to official information.

The appearance of the German submarine U21, in the Irish Sea where she sank three small steamers, has caused a momentary flutter in the shipping circles. All the faster steamers, however, have been able to elude her, and as it is thought she has returned to her base, traffic between Ireland and England has been resumed.

### STEAMER AND FERRY COLLIDE IN HALIFAX HARBOR

Red Cross Liner Rams Ferry  
Tearing Hole in Starboard  
Side of Smaller Craft—None  
of Passengers Hurt.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 31.—The chartered Red Cross liner Morwenna, steaming down the harbor on Saturday evening bound for St. John's, Nfld., collided with the ferry steamer Chebucto a short distance from the ferry dock on the Halifax side and both steamers were damaged. Fortunately there was no loss of life, and no one was injured. The construction peculiar to a ferry boat saved the iron rimmed guard encircling the Chebucto from being very seriously damaged. The damage to both ships was sufficiently extensive, however, to oblige them to lay up for repairs.

When the collision occurred, there was some excitement among the passengers on the Chebucto, but there was no panic. The boats were then so close to shore that any fears the passengers might have had for their safety were allayed. The Chebucto was bound for the Halifax dock and was struck on the starboard side, the Morwenna's bow smashing down the wall on the 'adies' cabin and making a large hole in it. There were some ladies in the cabin at the time, but fortunately none were close to the point at which the Morwenna struck. The hole made by the untimely intrusion of the Morwenna's bow into the cabin is about ten feet wide and extends from the promenade deck to the gun.

The damage does not extend below the guard, however, and repairs to the upper works can be effected in a short time. On the other hand the Morwenna's bow is badly damaged and she will have to go into drydock for repairs. Her stem was cut away and twisted at a sharp angle to starboard and a hole was made, extending back four feet. The lowest part of the hole is three feet above the water line.

unduly increase the large amount that will have to be paid out for separation allowances, but desires to give consideration to marriage promises made before enlistment.

### ANOTHER DRIVE AT ALLIES' LINES IN FLANDERS

Amsterdam, via London, Jan. 31.—Large numbers of German troops destined for the Ypres front have been concentrated, according to the Telegraaf. Fresh troops with war materials are reported to be assembling on the Yser front, and activity on the Ostend railway is taken to indicate that another serious effort will be made to break through the Allies' lines in Flanders.

The Telegraaf prints a report that 2,000 munition German troops have been transferred from Roulers to the eastern front.

### MAJ. MORRISON-BELL AMONG THE MISSING

London, Feb. 1.—Among the missing in a casualty list just made public is Major Arthur C. Morrison-Bell, Member of Parliament for the Honiton Division of Devonshire. Major Morrison-Bell was former aide-de-camp to the Earl of Minto, Governor General of Canada, and served in the Canadian contingent in South Africa, having charge of the Maxim gun section. Also mentioned as missing in the list are the Hon. John Bessford Campbell, eldest son of Baron Stratheden (Campbell), and six other guards officers.

### ANTI-AUSTRIA DEMONSTRATION IN ROME

Row in Capital Over Neutrality Question—A Deputy Has His Ears Boxed by One of Anti-Neutral Crowd.

Rome, Jan. 31.—Troops with fixed bayonets had to be called out today to re-establish order at a meeting which had been organized by Senators, members of the Chamber of Deputies and other prominent persons with the purpose of forwarding a movement in favor of Italy maintaining neutrality in the war.

A large number of persons, mostly Republicans, who are against the maintenance of neutrality gathered at the entrance to the hall and in spite of the efforts of the police, attacked the neutrals. Deputy Bruno Belmont, leader of the neutrals had his ears boxed and someone spat in his face. He defended himself with his cane. During the disorder cries of "Shame, Prince Von Buelow has bought you, you supporters of Austria" rose from the anti-neutralists.

Finding that the police could not properly handle the situation, troops were called out and restored order.

After this incident the anti-neutralists attempted to approach the Austrian Embassy, crying "Down with Austria." Down with Germany. "Long live France" and "Long live the war." The troops again had to be called upon to disperse the crowds.

### GERMANS GET SAMPLE OF BRITISH PUGILISM

British Troops Use Bayonets and Bare Fists Effectively on the Enemy—One Man Storms House Held by Eight of Enemy, Bayoneted Four of Them and Routed Others—Fierce Encounter East of Ypres—Ground Littered with Bodies of Enemy's Dead—Few Gains Germans Made Cost Them Dearly.

London, Jan. 31.—Our men in many cases fought with bayonets in their hands and even knocked out many Germans with their fists. A story is told of one man who broke into a house held by eight Germans, bayoneted four of them and captured the rest while he continued to suck at his chary pipe, says the official eye-witness, with the British expeditionary force, in a description of the battle of Jan. 25, when the Germans attacked the British north and south of La Bassee Canal, and succeeded in capturing some of their trenches, which the French official report today says have all been retaken.

The battle, which commenced early in the morning, was preceded by the usual artillery duel. "At eight o'clock in the morning," says the eye-witness, "The Germans launched an assault against the British and French on the south of the canal and at one point penetrated our lines. About the same time they strongly attacked our troops at Givency, north of the canal, and, passing over our front trenches, temporarily gained a foothold in the place but as their infantry surged forward through the village our men met them with cold steel, killing 100 with the bayonet.

"The fighting then proceeded for some hours at close quarters, but by noon we had re-occupied the whole of our original trenches around the village. The Germans showed the utmost determination in this quarter, driving us no less than five attacks on the northeast corner of Givency.

**Ground Littered with Enemy's Dead.**

"In these attacks their losses were very heavy, several scattered bodies which had succeeded in penetrating our line being killed practically to a

man. Our casualties in this part of the fight were comparatively light.

"Meanwhile on the south of the canal, the struggle was fiercely contested throughout the day. The Germans advancing along the main road, were caught by the fire of our machine guns, and left the ground littered with dead bodies, to the estimated number of 300, and as they came along the railway embankment they were also subjected to machine gun fire and suffered greatly. But as has been said, they managed to penetrate our line at one point.

"By a counter attack, however, undertaken about 1 p. m. in cooperation with the French, the Allies drove them back. Though we did not win back our original position, we established ours selves in a fresh line close behind it.

"A great part of the area where this fighting took place consists of brick fields, where the adversaries fought hand to hand. During the day we captured 875 three prisoners, including two officers.

"The total casualties of the Germans are reported to have amounted to considerably over 1,000 in their effort against our line. Against the French also, to the south of us, their attacks were repulsed with slaughter. They also made an attack in some strength on the French to the east of Ypres in the neighborhood of Zonnebeke. Here they were repulsed with ease in an abortive attempt at surprise, leaving 300 dead bodies hanging on their wire entanglements.

"In Givency village the fighting was of the most desperate nature, being in many cases at close quarters.

"On the whole it may be said that the 25th of January was a bad day for the enemy in this portion of their line. They paid dearly for the one small gain in ground they achieved.

### GERMAN SUBMARINE "U21" SINKS THREE BR. STEAMERS IN IRISH SEA

The "U 21" Makes Daring Raid and Sends Three Merchantmen to Bottom—Reported Two More British Steamers Were Torpedoed by Enemy's Submarines Off Havre in the English Channel—Raiders Make Good Their Escape.

Fleetwood, via London, Jan. 31.—The German submarine "U 21" on Saturday torpedoed the Northshields steamer Ben Cruachen off this port. The entire crew, numbering twenty, were landed here.

The same German submarine is reported to have sunk two other vessels in the vicinity where the Ben Cruachen went down.

The captain of the steamer says he was overtaken by the submarine this morning and ordered to leave his ship within ten minutes. Hardly had the crew got into the boats when a torpedo was fired and the steamer went down.

The Ben Cruachen which was of 1,975 tons and belonged to the Morrison Shipping Company, was on a voyage from the Orkney Islands to Liverpool with a general cargo.

Fleetwood is one of the principal fishing and shipping ports and water-givers on the west coast.

Liverpool, via London, Jan. 31.—The Ben Cruachen left Cardiff Tuesday with five thousand tons of coal, and was on its way to this city, according to the Liverpool Post, when it met the submarine.

The steamer Graphic, with passengers, Belfast to Liverpool, the paper says passed wreckage and soon afterwards saw the Ben Cruachen sunk. The Graphic was chased, but eluded pursuit and reached the Mersey safely.

Another Sent to Bottom by Raiders

London, Jan. 31.—At least one other vessel, besides the Ben Cruachen was sunk by the German submarine "U 21." This fact became known when a trawler brought in the eleven members of the crew of the steamer Linda

Blanche, which was sent to the bottom by the German raider.

The Linda Blanche was on its way from Manchester to Belfast when the submarine suddenly appeared alongside. Officers came aboard, and ordered the crew to leave the steamer. As soon as the men of the Linda Blanche were in their boats the Germans attached a mine to the bridge and another to the forecastle, and the vessel was destroyed.

The Germans told the British sailors they could find a trawler by proceeding in a certain direction, and the crew was picked up when the fishing boat was reached.

The skipper of the trawler stated that at two o'clock yesterday afternoon he sighted another ship on which an explosion evidently had occurred. He was steering in the direction of this vessel when he picked up the Linda Blanche's boats. When he reached the point where he had seen the other ship he found no trace of wreckage, and believed it went down after he first sighted it.

London, Jan. 31.—The crew of the British steamer Kilcoan has been landed on the Isle of Man in the Irish Sea by the coasting steamer Gladys. The crew reports that the Kilcoan was sunk by a submarine. The Kilcoan was a small steamer of 456 tons.

**Chased by Submarine but Escapes.**

Dublin, Jan. 31, via London, Feb. 1.—The steamer Leinster, from Holyhead to Kingstown reports that she was chased by a German submarine for fifteen minutes off the Kish light vessel, but succeeded in escaping.

The Kish light vessel is opposite the mouth to Dublin Bay.