

NO SIGNS OF GENERAL ADVANCE BY THE TURKS ACROSS THE DESERT

Petrograd Reports Capture of 60 Officers and 2,400 Men in Three Days Fighting in Carpathians— Russians Take German Trenches in Brilliant Bayonet Charge Near Boriinow, in Poland.

London, Jan. 29.—The Cairo correspondent of the Times says there is no proof, as yet, that the Turkish main force has been definitely committed to an advance across the desert against the Suez Canal defences.

Petrograd, Jan. 29.—The following communication from the Russian general staff was given out here tonight: "During the day of January 29 (today) the situation in East Prussia and along the fronts on both banks of the Vistula were without material change."

"In the forests to the north of Pilsken and Gumbinnen (East Prussia) the conflict continues."

"In the region of Boriinow (Russian Poland) the Germans have made repeated attacks. Our counter-attacks in this region resulted in the enemy being dislodged from their trenches by bayonet attacks. We captured several mitrailleuses."

Fierce Fighting in the Carpathians. "On the Galician front at the Dukla and Vyszkow passes (in the Carpathians) our progress has been satisfactory, in spite of determined resistance by the Austrians. In the region of Beskid Pass, seeing the numerical superiority of the enemy's forces opposed to them, our advance guards retired slightly to a previously established position. During the last three days on the aforesaid front we have captured more than sixty officers and 2,400 soldiers, and also have taken three cannon and ten mitrailleuses."

"In Bukovina there is nothing of

importance to report.

Again it is in the east that the most sanguinary fighting is taking place—in East Prussia, in parts of Poland, and in the Carpathians.

The most important of these engagements is that in East Prussia, well to the north of the Mazurian Lakes, where the Russians met with a severe repulse at the hands of the troops of General Von Hindenburg in the early days of the war. Here the Russians are battling hard with the Germans in an endeavor to pierce their way through to Konigsberg.

Already into East Prussia for a distance of from twenty to thirty miles the Russians report that they are fighting in the forests to the north of Gumbinnen and Pilsken, a line running north and south some thirty miles in length.

Petrograd says that near Boriinow, in Poland, trenches were taken from the Germans by bayonet attacks, and that on the Galician front of the Carpathians the Russians have made satisfactory progress.

Vienna declares that to the west of the Ussok Pass, in the Carpathians, the Russians have been repulsed with heavy losses, and Petrograd probably confirms the fact that the Russians in this vicinity have met with a reverse by its statement that the face of superior numbers "in the region of Beskid Pass, our advance guards retired slightly to a previously established position."

Retirement From The Philippines Japan's Price for Peace With United States

Rep. Hobson Declares—Says Present Situation Closely Parallels Conditions Which Led to Wars of 1800 and 1812— Proves Imperative Necessity for Larger Navy.

Washington, Jan. 29.—In a final appeal in the House tonight for a larger navy, Representative Hobson of Alabama, declared it was his firm conviction that the United States has secured peace with Japan by giving assurances of speedy retirement from the Philippines.

"I am further convinced," Mr. Hobson continued, "that our first inquiry into the intentions of Japan in seizing Kiao Chow and the islands in the Pacific will not be followed up, at least by this administration, and that Japan, as a price of peace will be given a free hand in China with the prospect of the complete overthrow of the open door policy, leaving China to its fate to become a governed nation, while the commerce of America, which in cotton goods alone fell off over \$20,000,000 in Manchuria after Japanese occupation, will be at the mercy of a competitor; while the overthrow of power in the Pacific would lead to an inevitable war."

Representative Hobson reviewed the situation in Europe, referring to criticisms of America's conduct by both sides in the present war and to "arbitrary treatment of America's ships," and declared that the situation closely paralleled the conditions which led to the war with France in 1800 and to that with England in 1812. "Napoleon's resentment which led to the war with France in 1800" he said, "was not as intense as the growing resentment of Germany today at the great source of supplies of war materials her enemy allies are finding in America. Great Britain's attitude toward our purchase of ships of Germany is nothing short of menacing."

M'KENZIE KING IS ASSAILED BY U.M.W. OFFICIAL

(Continued from page 1)
Referring to the Rockefeller contribution of one million dollars for an investigation into industrial unrest and the employment of Mr. W. L. MacKenzie King of Canada to conduct the investigation, Mr. Lawson alluded to Mr. King as "an alien whose contribution to the industrial problem is a law that prescribes a jail sentence for the worker who dares to lay down his tools."

The witness told of striking miners in Colorado being shot down by militia in the pay of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and of hundreds of persons being dumped into the desert without food or water while others were driven over the snow of the mountain ranges.

"If any appearance of poverty clings to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company," Mr. Lawson declared, "it is due to its own stupidity and corrupt policy. Had it taken the money it has spent in controlling officials and electorates, in purchasing machine guns, the employment of gunmen and in crushing the aspirations of human beings, and spent it in wages and the improvement of working conditions, they would have had rich returns."

The manner in which the directing

forces of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company "banded down power from man to man," Mr. Lawson characterized as "a chain that no individual can climb."

Mr. Lawson talked in a voice which enabled every person in the crowded room in the City Hall, in which the hearing is being conducted, to hear what he said. When he ended his denunciation the spectators were with great difficulty restrained by Chairman Frank P. Walsh from demonstrating their approval.

Mr. Lawson's criticism of Mr. Rockefeller was made shortly after he had come from a private conference at the latter's office, to which he had been invited, as were the labor leaders who conferred with Mr. Rockefeller yesterday, in the hope that more conciliatory relations might be established. Mr. Rockefeller, after the conference ended, that the talk had been a friendly one, after the manner of the conference yesterday. The labor man was in company with Edward L. Doyle, another official of the Mine Workers in his call upon Mr. Rockefeller.

Representative Sanders of Virginia, arguing against the contention that preparation for war is a guarantee of peace, suggested that the Emperor of Germany was being looked upon with "mistrust" now because of the preparation Germany had made for the present war. He asked if anybody believed there would have been war in Europe if President Wilson had occupied the place of the Emperor.

Representative Helm of Kentucky, said England had had three quarters of the earth's surface under military rule for fifty years, and asked which the "greater evil," England or Germany.

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BETTER NEWS SERVICE FOR CANADIAN PAPERS

London, Jan. 28.—The press correspondence as it bears on the overseas news service was discussed at the fifth annual general meeting of the Empire Press Association, and as a result of

BROWN TAIL BOOTS SCARCE IN PROVINCE

Only 225 Nests Have Been Found by Surveying Parties Thus Far This Season—One Nest in Carleton Co., Where 9,000 Were Found Last Season.

Fredericton, Jan. 29.—With the great part of the Brown Tail Moth survey work in the province now completed for the winter the indications point to a much smaller number of nests being found in the infected districts this year.

Mr. L. S. McLane, field officer of the entomological branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, in the survey work in New Brunswick, and from reports that he has received from the four parties now at work the number of nests discovered is not in excess of 225.

Last year there were about 30,000 nests found in the province, but this was attributed by the experts to the fact that a heavy wind from the State of Maine during the fall of the year blew a large number of moths into New Brunswick.

The work this winter has progressed more rapidly than any other year, the scarcity of snow making it easier for the Brown Tail hunters to cover their territory in less time. Victoria and Madawaska counties have been covered while all the territory on the west side of the St. John river in Carleton county has been worked by the hunters.

Only one nest has been found in Carleton county this winter, as compared with 9,000 last year. The work in that county will probably be finished this week.

In Charlotte County the Brown Tails have been found in larger numbers than in any other county. This is attributed to the fact that the county adjoins the infected district of the State of Maine.

Two companies of the British Columbia regiment were badly cut up and at one or two points the German tide actually dashed on for 400 yards before being checked by the British.

Along the west side of the St. John river, from Fredericton to St. John, very few nests have been found, while in York and Northumberland counties no trace of any nests has been found. The work in St. John County will be completed by the end of the week.

BIG WEEK AHEAD FOR PATRONS OF OPERA HOUSE

Two Clever Bills and complete change of Vaudeville—Friday night for amateurs.

Those who want to see a good play well presented, make it a point to attend the Opera House either this afternoon or tonight, as the last two performances of "The Convict's Sweetheart" will be given today.

The third big week of the Young Adams Company engagement opens on Monday evening with a presentation of the comedy drama "A Wife's Sacrifice." The management of the company is authority for the statement that this play is one of the best that will be offered during the company's stay here. Under another title, when first produced, it had a long run in New York and other large cities.

"A Wife's Sacrifice" will be presented for the first time in the vaudeville theatre on Wednesday matinee and the matinee the usual souvenir one-pound boxes of choice chocolates will be presented to the ladies. A complete change of the vaudeville features will be made with this play.

Entries for the big amateur contest on Friday night are coming in rapidly, and that night promises to be a big event at the Opera House.

NORTHERN FOX COMPANY PAYING 25 P. C. DIVIDEND

Lewis Connors of Black's Harbor, president of the Northern Fox Company, is at the Dufferin. Mr. Connors said that Northern Fox Company had declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent. for 1914. This company paid twenty-five per cent. in 1912. It was organized in 1912 with three paid-up black foxes, some reds and crosses. After paying two cash dividends of twenty-five per cent. each, the company has on hand twelve paid-up black foxes, a third of red, and ten crosses. The ranch has been enlarged, and only one-third of the pups have been sold each year.

Mr. Connors is also largely interested in the O. K. Black Fox Company, which has started business with six black foxes, and several ninety per cent. crosses. The O. K. Company is capitalized at \$40,000, and all but \$10,000 worth of stock has been taken up. Both the companies in which Mr. Connors is interested are very conservatively capitalized, and he believes the O. K. Company will be as good as an investment as the Northern. "It is interesting to note," said Mr. Connors, "that the American Fur Exchange has listed black fox pelts this winter at from \$500 to \$2,500."

Several complaints made, a committee was appointed to watch the interests of the overseas press in this respect.

GERMANS NO MATCH FOR BRITONS WITH COLD STEEL

British Bayonets Turned Tide of Battle at La Basses and Gained for Allies Strategic Advantage—Captured Hanoverian, Tired of War, Warned British of German Plans.

A Chronicle correspondent telegrams from Meudon:

"An important action near La Basses on Monday morning resulted in the defeat of a strong German army. Hundreds of the Germans were killed."

"The strategic advantage gained by the Allies is considerable. At various points where the issue had to be decided by cold steel the Britons proved more than a match for the Germans in the use of the bayonet. A Hanoverian soldier who gave himself up as a prisoner to a British 'Tommy,' declaring he was sick of the war and the typhoid stricken trenches, warned the British that a grand attack by the German army was planned for half-past seven o'clock in the morning."

Just as the British were starting breakfast in the trenches, only forty yards distant at the nearest from the German line, a cloud of men silhouetted on top of the advanced German trenches. The British continued to bang out and the battle was joined.

"In a moment the regiments holding the British advance posts were ready for the masses of gray reeled under a withering fire of machine gun fire, but the gray wave swept over the fire of bodies, and those that first managed to get unscathed within fifteen yards of the British trenches threw grenades which wrought death and destruction. Then the gray flood swept into the British advanced line, winning through by sheer weight of numbers."

"Then followed a mortal combat at close quarters. The rattle of musketry gave place to the hoarse cries of gasping men, stabbing and thrusting. Next, the British snipers of both sides were drowned by the thunderous diapason of heavy guns. In anticipation of the British front lines having to retire on their supports before the crushing superiority of the masses fired against them, the Germans swept the space between the British firing and support trenches with shrapnel, and thus the British lost heavily in falling back. Two companies of the British Scottish regiment were badly cut up and at one or two points the German tide actually dashed on for 400 yards before being checked by the British."

"The British reformed and fell upon what remained of the German horde, who broke and were crumpled up, many of them surrendering in groups. When the battle finished, after three and a half hours of hell of hell, to use the expressive phrase of an officer, the British retook the trenches. The battle, in which probably no

fewer than twenty-five thousand men were engaged on both sides, may be summed up as a severe reverse to the Germans."

Col. A. E. Massie was in Moncton yesterday.

Lieut. J. A. Legere of the 26th Battalion was in Moncton yesterday.

J. D. McKenna of Sussex was in the city yesterday.

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MONCTON SOLDIER RUNS AMUCK AT F'CTON

Peevish Because Wife Refused to Let Him Go to Front Starts Breaking Things and Lands in Jail.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, Jan. 29.—Weeding out of married men whose wives have finally decided to give their consent to allow them to go to the front, and minors whose parents do not care to have them go on active service, has been commenced by officers of Overseas Batteries of Field Artillery.

One volunteer from Moncton was so peeved when word came from his wife that she refused her consent and his discharge was ordered, that he came down town last night and tried to drink all the booze in this Scott Act city. The outcome was that he got gloriously drunk and went back to the exhibition building. As a matter of fact he was then guilty of the crime of breaking barracks as well as of being drunk while wearing the King's uniform, but at the same time he was to all intents and purposes a civilian, inasmuch as he had been ordered discharged from the battery when his wife declined to give her consent to have him go to the front. However, rather than have him roam about the city in a drunken state while wearing the uniform, military authorities took charge of him with the result that he kicked some windows out, partially destroyed a stove and did a lot of other things around the guard house before the city police were notified and the unruly one was turned over to a couple of patrolmen. This latter ceremony took place outside the military grounds so that he became a civil prisoner and it was a case of \$10 fine or 30 days jail for the Moncton man in the police court today. The wife's consent will not be necessary for him to go on active service next few weeks.

Deputy Sheriff Timmins' woodpile in the trenches at Granite Hall.

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EFFECTS OF WAR ON U.S. TRADE WITH THE BELLIGERENTS

Washington, Jan. 29.—The effects of the war upon American export trade with the belligerent countries are plainly visible in the following figures. Exports last December to Austria-Hungary amounted to only \$2,700, while December, 1913, totalled \$3,182,652. Exports to Germany last month were \$2,194,035, against \$33,210,233 December, 1913; Belgium, \$768,232, against \$5,740,512; Russia in Europe, \$479,429, against \$4,971,130; France, \$37,555,579, against \$15,341,017; the United Kingdom, \$35,365,254, against \$64,092,740.

Exports to Italy last month totalled \$26,152,688, against \$9,108,962 in December, 1913; the Netherlands, \$12,427,794, against \$10,070,070; Canada, \$18,379,707, against \$25,763,404; British India, \$842,553, against \$1,009,124; Japan, \$5,093,194, against \$7,614,727; and Australia, \$3,549,812, against \$4,510,421.

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