

PETROGRAD REPORTS A GREAT VICTORY IN THE PRZASNYSZ REGION

Germans, Fleeing, Abandon Prisoners, Cannon, and Many Machine Guns

Armored Motor Cars Play Important Part in Smashing Drive By the Russians at Strategic Point North of Warsaw—Enemy's Losses Very Heavy.

Petrograd, Feb. 26.—The following official statement was given out tonight:

"According to supplementary information our successes in the Przasnysz region (Northern Russian Poland) during Feb. 24, 25 and the night of Feb. 26, were extremely important. The Russians courageously shattered the resistance of the Germans with rifle fire and bayonets, progressed vigorously. The enemy is retiring along the whole front, abandoning prisoners, cannon, many machine guns and commissariat.

"Our success was supported by the self-denying work of our armored motor cars, which poured their machine guns into the Germans at constantly decreasing distances, in some instances only a few score yards. The enemy's losses were very great.

"Up to the present it has been ascertained that during Feb. 24 and 25 we captured thirty officers, 2,600 men, seven cannon, eleven machine guns, a huge quantity of equipment and commissariat supplies."

Soldier Shot In Saving Canadian

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 26.—A thrilling story comes from the front today in a letter received by Miss Margaret Purdie, nurse at the home of Mrs. William Harry, Jr. Her nephew, William Purdie, aged 17, was shot three times in the battle of La Basse but escaped death. His life was saved by his prayer-book which he had in his pocket, a bullet striking it and glancing off. Later he was shot in the leg and fell. A sergeant in his regiment picked him up and was carrying him off the field when a shot by a sniper blew off one of the young man's fingers, the bullet striking the sergeant and killing him. Another soldier carried young Purdie away from the firing line.

TWO OF FIRST CONTINGENT IN THE CASUALTY LIST

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—The following casualties among the Canadian expeditionary force were announced by the militia department tonight:

Death.
Feb. 20.—Corporal E. L. Dary Thomas, P. P. C. L. I., at No. 14 Stationary Hospital, St. Omer, from enteric fever. Next of kin, P. D. Thomas, Avenue D., Cornwall, (Eng.).

Seriously Ill.
Admitted to No. 14 Stationary Hospital, Private L. T. Leatherby, P. P. C. L. I., with cerebra spinal fever. Next of kin, J. T. Leatherby, Lyra Cottage, Tewkesbury, Middlesex (Eng.).

Ill.
At No. 2 Stationary Hospital, Captain B. J. Coghill, First Battalion, with pleurisy. (Progressing favorably). Next of kin, Miss Lillian Coghill (sister), Stratford, (Ont.).

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—While nothing official as to the whereabouts of the First Canadian Contingent in France, as yet been given out by the government, it is understood that the contingent will be shortly received by the Canadian authorities as to the condition and situation of its overseas expeditionary force.

The casualty list received today contains the names of two members of the first contingent, which would indicate that some of Canada's soldiers, at least, are now in the thick of the fight.

It is understood that the report from England will be that the first contingent is now in splendid trim, and as good a body of fighting men as can be found in Kitchener's army. From what can be learned the Canadians have made a splendid showing at regard to marksmanship, in connection with which they promise to surpass the performance of the ordinary British soldier.

Casualty List.
The following casualties among members of the Canadian expeditionary force are announced officially by the militia department.

Killed in Action.
Feb. 18.—Private John Murdoch, P. P. C. L. I., at La Brasserie. Next of kin, J. Murdoch, No. 5 Comiston Gardens, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Feb. 19.—Private A. F. Cameron, P. P. C. L. I., at La Brasserie. Next of kin, T. L. Cameron, St. Lambert, Montreal (Que.).

Feb. 26.—Lt. Duncan Peter Bell-Irving, Second Field Company, Divisional Engineers. Next of kin, D. Bell-Irving, 1121 Seaton street, Vancouver (B. C.).

Wounded Severely.
Feb. 18.—Private Albert John Duchesnay, P. P. C. L. I. Next of kin, Mrs. H. Duchesnay, St. Joseph De Beauce (Que.).

Wounded Slightly.
Private George Austin, P. P. C. L. I. Next of kin, Alice Austin, 28 Curzon street, Reading (Eng.).
Private Lloyd Salisbury, P. P. C. L. I. Next of kin, J. A. Salisbury, Reynolds (Ont.).

Wounded.
Private Alfred George Nugent, Third Battalion, in light thigh. Next of kin, William Nugent (Eng.).
Queens and Waverley Road, Toronto (Ont.).

CANADIANS FROM FRONT IN ENGLAND.
London, Feb. 26.—(Gazette Cable).—The first regular operation on a wounded member of the Canadian contingent at the Queen's Canadian Military Hos-

SKILLED ARTISANS WITH THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE



One of the traveling mechanical workshops of the Canadian Supply Column being overhauled before leaving Salisbury for the battlefields of the continent.

GROUND AT FRONT LIKE VAST CEMETERY, SAYS EYE-WITNESS

London, Feb. 26, 10.15 p. m.—"All the ground near the front line is plowed up with shells and furrowed with the remains of old trenches and graves. The whole place is a vast cemetery, in which our trenches and those of the enemy wind in every direction." This statement is made by the British official "eye-witness" at the front, in a despatch describing the recent battles southeast of Ypres, and of the country in which the armies are fighting.

"In a sheltered spot," he continues, "there is a little graveyard, where some of our men have been buried. Their graves have been carefully marked and a rough square of bricks has been placed around them. In front of the trenches German bodies still lie thick.

All Were Shot.
"At one point of the brick fields recently some thirty men tried to rush our line. At their head was a young German officer who came on gallantly, waving his sword. He almost reached the barbed wire and then fell dead, and he lies there yet with his sword in his hand and all his thirty men about him."

"It is the same all along the front in this quarter. Everywhere still, gray figures can be seen lying, sometimes several rows together and sometimes singly or in two or three."

"This description might serve with a few minor alterations for many of the localities along our front, where the fighting has centered around some wood, a village or line of trenches. It is as if each had been swept by a withering blast before which every object, whether a work of nature or of man, had crumbled into ruins or become twisted and deformed, and even the very ground itself looks as if it had been shaken by a violent convulsion of nature."

The Mud Deep.
To the south of the Ypres-Comines canal, says the witness, the ground, although there are some enclosures, is comparatively open. To the north of it, however, there are many woods and that have become a tangle of fallen trees interlarded with barbed wire and the hardships of such fighting, the troops have been attacking on ground in which the men sink up to their knees in mud.

"Despite all these drawbacks," continues the observer, "counter attacks have been carried out with such resolution that in nearly all cases the original line has been regained. On the night of Feb. 19, as our troops were advancing

CANADIANS FIRM UNDER HEAVY FIRE AT THE FRONT

Boulogne, Feb. 26.—The first and second brigade received their baptism of fire under circumstances to test the courage and endurance of tried campaigners. Although they were heavily shelled for a time the casualties were comparatively light. Several men were wounded but details of the casualties have not yet been received.

The months of training have been tested and the Canadians have proved good soldiers, and steady in a distressing situation. Day by day during the last week they had been moving slowly forward, the Highland Brigade held in reserve until they finally jumped trenches well within the range of the enemy's artillery.

A private of the first brigade speaking of his experience says: "Early in the morning we knew that before long we were in for it. Sure enough, soon after breakfast, we saw a Taube come sailing high above us out of range. It dropped to observe us but was driven back by a heavy fire and an attack by a British aeroplane which knew we were observed."

"All along the line, a short distance in front, was heard staccato rifle fire with an underbeat of rumble from the heavy guns. We could not see the Germans."

"About noon the first shell came our way. It fell behind us, but showed what damage could be done. All the morning we had been improving the trenches, and now set to work enlarging the funk holes. The big Jack Johnsons began coming thick and fast, and just behind the trenches the ground was excavated in all directions and men spattered from head to foot with flying dirt. Many received small scratches."

"Then the enemy began to get the range and we had to stay under cover every minute. Two men of the first battalion were buried under a heap of earth, and companions risked their lives digging them out. What made it hard was that we had to sit tight under the attack and could not reply. Not a cartridge was fired from the whole line."

"The men behaved splendidly after the excitement of the first few moments. All want now to give the Germans a little back."

"An unconfirmed report states that the Eighth Battalion, Winnipeg, actually in advance in the trenches, were attacked but repulsed the Germans and took their trench with the bayonet. All wounded were treated in the field hospitals. The first casualty list is expected in a few days."

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S 15-INCH GUNS USED WITH DEADLY EFFECT

London, Feb. 26.—After having completed the destruction of the forts at the entrance of the Dardanelles, the Allied fleet of British and French warships, the greatest which has ever been in action, are now attacking the inner forts, which heretofore have stood between Turkey and invasion by the sea.

Apparently the outer forts could not withstand a great bombardment, and when they had been leveled, and destroyed by their defenders, men were landed from the ships to complete the work of destruction, while mine sweepers cleared a passage for ships in the strait.

ARE GALLANT AND STEADY UNDER FIRE

Canadians Cover Themselves With Glory in First Hours in Trenches

Capture German Trench and from Now On Will Take Their Full Share of the Fighting—"Little Black Devils," in a Brilliant Charge, Inflict Heavy Losses on the Enemy—Reports from the Front.

Toronto, Feb. 26.—The Mail and Empire prints the following despatch this morning:
"Northern France, Tuesday, via London, Feb. 25.—I am able to state definitely that the Canadian troops have been in action. They conducted themselves with the utmost gallantry and steadiness, and were under heavy shell and rifle fire for hours."

"The Infantry Brigade was first in action. Its casualties were not heavy. The Regiment repulsed a determined attack. The machine gun section is doing good work, but has had a number wounded."

"The Rifles distinguished themselves, and are reported to have lost a number of men. They captured a German trench. Only twenty-five men are reported unhurt out of a full company."

"The Canadians entered the trenches under cover of darkness, marching in single file over a road shattered by bursting shells. Their behavior was a credit to Canada, and the British soldiers are 'proud to fight beside them. From now on the Canadians will regularly take their share of the fighting.'"

The Mail and Empire adds the following footnote:
"The Ontario Infantry Brigade, the Toronto Regiment and machine gun section, and the Queen's Own Rifles apparently are the units referred to in the foregoing despatch."

LITTLE BLACK DEVILS IN ACTION.

Toronto, Feb. 26.—The Globe prints the following despatch today:
"London, Feb. 26.—According to a report here, the 'Little Black Devils' (the 90th Regiment, Winnipeg, or the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto), in a brilliant charge won some German trenches, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. It is said that one company (of the Canadians) had several men killed."

"The infantrymen of the Canadian expeditionary force have had their baptism of fire. They were sent forward to relieve imperial troops in the trenches."

"Letters from Toronto officers state that the men behaved splendidly under a fierce shelling. Lieutenant-Colonel Rennie, of the Queen's Own Rifles reports that several men have been wounded by sharpshooters and snipers. The casualties all around have been unusually light."

"The censor prohibits the sending of unofficial casualties."

Aeroplane Arrows Showering Death From the Sky

**ALLEGED SPY
IMPLICATES
GERMAN OFFICER**

New York, Feb. 26.—Charles H. Griffiths, attorney for Richard P. Steiger, the German naval reservist arrested here Wednesday on the charge of fraudulently obtaining an American passport, announced tonight that he would place in the hands of the federal authorities an anonymous typewritten letter received by Mrs. Steiger, which would be compared with letters alleged to have been written to Steiger by Captain K. Boyed, naval attaché of the German embassy at Washington. Steiger, according to Mr. Griffiths, has told the federal authorities that Captain Boyed wanted him to go to England and spy for Germany.

Mr. Griffiths said that Captain Boyed today denied having written or knowing anything about the letter.

Dr. E. A. Fuchs, who Steiger says told him that Captain Boyed was responsible for sending to England Carl Hans Lody, the German spy, who was shot in the Tower of London, denied today that he had ever made any such statement to Steiger, or knew anything whatever of the matter.

Steiger today reiterated Mr. Griffiths' declaration that Captain Boyed had wanted him to go to England as a spy. As told by the attorney, Steiger was informed by the naval attaché that by dropping a few hundred of these arrows upon them from a height of over 3,000 feet.

(By Herbert Quick)
Early in this war the statement was published in this country that the French had invented a steel arrow which they meant to use by dropping them from aeroplanes.

Dropped from a height of some thousands of feet, these needle-pointed darts pierce horse and man. They would, no doubt, pierce ordinary coverings for trenches. One case is reported in which one of them, striking a man's head, branged down through his whole body, coming out at the calf of the leg."

This is the beginning of something new in warfare—something which may change the very tactics of the war. The aeroplane is to become an engine of offense as well as a means of gathering intelligence.

There are two or three thousand of these machines in service in the war, but it is certain that, unless something is done by way of disarmament, the next war will see, perhaps, hundreds of thousands of them filling the sky with their wings like great flocks of birds.

Why is powder used in firing shrapnel or bullets or other projectiles? Merely to propel a destructive agent to the place where the enemy is located against the force of gravity. Gravity is the thing to be overcome. We build great guns and make costly shells to overcome gravity. We hoist huge 42-centimeter projectiles away up into the air so that gravity may drop them destructively on the enemy's fortifications.

But the aeroplane arrow uses gravity instead of overcoming it. The deadly archer of the skies lifts himself into the air with his machine that is growing better and more powerful every year—and when he reaches a point five or ten thousand feet above his foe he dumps a bushel of steel darts overhead in such a manner as to spread them over a circle a hundred, or two hundred, or three hundred yards in circumference.

New jets are supposed that, instead of seven hundred aeroplanes, France had a thousand. She might easily have had that number. They are not very expensive to build. One of the German howitzers represents, it is said, by the time it is used, over a million dollars in cost. It takes 250 men to operate it. That million dollars would build up

five hundred aeroplanes, capable of carrying a thousand soldiers a hundred miles an hour and of sowing the fields below with a number of steel arrows or other explosives which would cause Miss Steiger to be estimated.

I should think that a few thousand aeroplanes, armed with these little contrivances, might make it very difficult for the foreign expedition to land on the shores, of which our people are so apprehensive.

**ALICE PELLETIER AT
DRATH'S DOOR.**
Thomaston, Me., Feb. 26.—Alice Pelletier, who began last January a sentence of 18 months in state prison as accessory after the fact in the murder of Mildred Sullivan, of Houlton, was reported tonight to be at death's door. Her sister, Miss Edna Pelletier, was summoned from Presque Isle and found her unconscious.

An application for the pardon of Alice Pelletier was filed immediately after her commitment, as it was said that she was a victim of tuberculosis, but no official action has been taken.

Dr. Lionel E. Dudley, who performed the autopsy on the body of Mildred Sullivan, is also under sentence in the prison.

REAL ESTATE.
Transfers of real estate recorded as follows:
St. John County
D. E. Berryman to Alexander Crawford Simonds.
Charlotte, wife of John Black, Sr., prop. of St. John to \$1,000, property in La Van's death, is also under sentence in the prison.

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative of the fruit trees throughout the present. We wish four good men to represent and general agents in New Brunswick offer opportunities for men to offer a permanent position to the right men. Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in New Brunswick. Reliable Agents now in district. Pay weekly. Palham Nursery Co.

HELP WANTED

LADIES TO DO LIGHT SEWING spare time; good pay; distance, charges prep for full particulars. Sewing Company, Montreal.

TEACHERS

WANTED—A second teacher, to open March. Apply, stating qualifications, to Mr. Johnston, Secretary, C. E. Co., N. B.

WANTED—A second female teacher to school first of March. Address, P. L. care of Mill St. West, Sunbury, 22157-4.

WANTED

YOUNG man wants good dry good; experienced and French fluently; Address, P. L. care of R.F.D. No. 8, Woodville.

THE BURNHAM COLLEGE

MARRIAGE

CARPENTER - H. Thursday, Feb. 26, at A. J. Archibald, West main Smith Carpenter, Mary Hanson, of St. John.

DEATH

MOORE—In this instance, at his residence, Benjamin Moore, best son, one daughter, one sister to mourn.

DONALD—At her 116 Metcalf street, in Phillips, youngest daughter and Charlotte Donald and eight months.

McKILLIP—Sudden John, on Feb. 24, 1915, killed, aged sixty-eight, four daughters and four sons, leaving a daughter to mourn.

McMULKIN—Scott, 148 Bridge street, John McMulling, of his age, leaving a daughter to mourn.

CROTHERS—At the son-in-law, T. H. E. 29th inst. Elton, of Thomas Crotthers, of leaving three sons and one daughter to mourn.

McMULKIN—Scott, 148 Bridge street, John McMulling, of his age, leaving a daughter to mourn.

CROTHERS—At the son-in-law, T. H. E. 29th inst. Elton, of Thomas Crotthers, of leaving three sons and one daughter to mourn.

McMULKIN—Scott, 148 Bridge street, John McMulling, of his age, leaving a daughter to mourn.

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