

Russian Stroke in Galicia Assumes New Importance; Austro-Germans to Wage War on Armed Merchants

CZERNOWITZ WITHIN REACH OF RUSSIANS

Capture of Uscieczko Means That Bear's Offensive in Galicia is Fairly Launched

Capture of Bukowinian Capital Would Have Tremendous Effect on Roumania—French Curtain of Fire Smothers Attack and Damages German Positions—Austrian Attacking Party in Alps Hurdled Over Precipice.

Petrograd, via London, Feb. 10.—Developments in the Galician campaign, which for a fortnight have been mentioned only briefly in the official statements, figure prominently in today's news. Considerable importance is attached to the occupation of Uscieczko, on the western bank of the Dniester near the Bukowina frontier, which now is securely in Russian hands.

After successfully resisting energetic efforts of the Teutonic forces to break their lines, the Russians have now resumed the offensive. Their object is to capture Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina, which it is thought would exert powerful influence on Roumania.

Uscieczko gives the Russians a new and important line of communication and threatens the position of the Austrians in the region of Czernowitz. Capture of this town is regarded as a decided step in the direction of the Russian goal.

GERMAN MUNITION DEPOTS BLOW UP.

Paris, via London, Feb. 10, 10.55 p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"In Artois, in the course of the day, we continued to make progress by means of grenades in the underground passages to the west of La Folle. Two German attacks directed against our positions to the west of Hill 140 were completely repulsed.

"To the north of the road from Neuville to Thelus the Germans exploded a mine, the crater of which was occupied.

"To the south of the Somme a detachment of enemy infantry, which attempted to debouch, was driven back to the trenches by our curtain of fire.

"In the region of Beuvillers our artillery destroyed a blockhouse and bombarded the communications of the enemy.

"In Champagne a destructive fire on the German works in the direction of Butte Du Mesnil gave excellent results.

"In the Vosges we carried out, in the forest of Montmarais, on a salient of the enemy line, a violent bombardment, which caused the explosion of munition depots.

"The Germans today fired two more shells of heavy calibre in the direction of Belfort. Our artillery immediately took under its fire the emplacement of the enemy battery, which was marked yesterday. At the same time we shelled the military establishments at Dornach, southwest of Muehlhausen."

EIGHTEEN AEROPLANES IN SUCCESSFUL RAID.

London, Feb. 10.—The British official communication issued this evening says:

"Eighteen aeroplanes carried out a successful bombing raid yesterday on enemy huts at Terhand. Several huts were damaged and a steam lorry was hit. All our machines returned safely.

"Some skirmishes between patrols took place last night east of Kemmel. Last night and today the hostile artillery has been active against Bray, Susanne, Ouliers and Poussevillers. Early this morning the enemy spotted a mine north of Givroncourt. No damage was done and we suffered no casualties.

"There was mutual shelling today south of the Bois Grenier.

"Our artillery engaged an enemy battery west of St. Julien."

Russian Capture Hill.

Petrograd, Feb. 10, via London, Feb. 11.—The statement issued by the Russian war office tonight says:

"There have been artillery duels and desultory rifle firing on the Riga front. Our artillery destroyed German works at several points.

"In the Jacobstadt district German artillery violently bombarded our positions near Duckern and between Lievenhof and the River Sussey.

"In the Drinska sector there has been lively rifle firing. In the Temenfeld district the Germans fired asphyxiating bombs into our trenches. Our scouts in the region of Lake Sverevitski made successful expeditions taking prisoners, and capturing arms and ammunition.

"East of Tchemerine, between Rovno and Lutch, our troops captured a hill and pushed a counter attack which the enemy delivered immediately afterwards.

"Our artillery dislodged the enemy from a crater southwest of Zamuschinsk to the east of Serevsky. On a hill east of Ratche the enemy exploded a mine, but the attempts of the Austrians to occupy the crater were checked by hand grenades and rifle fire.

"On the Black Sea our destroyers have bombarded enemy coast positions. An enemy squadron of destroyers sank seven ships on the Anatolian coast and took their crews prisoner.

"On the Caucasus front our troops advanced fighting and captured a number of prisoners and two guns.

"In Persia, south of Hamadan, we defeated large enemy forces which were holding positions near Nehowand."

Austrian Party Over Precipice.

Rome, via Paris, Feb. 10, 11.13 p. m.—The following official communication was issued from general headquarters tonight:

"In the Civlione zone, in the upper Valleina, Tuesday night, the enemy opened an intense rifle fire against our positions near Capanna, without, however, causing any damage.

"In Lagarina valley Tuesday, we repulsed a minor attack against our positions. On Tofana ridge Wednesday night an enemy detachment attempted to climb the summit. It was repulsed and fell over the precipice."

Swiss Loan Popular.

Berne, Switzerland, Feb. 10.—The government announced that the new war loan of 100,000,000 francs bearing 4 1/2 per cent interest has been oversubscribed by 25,000,000 francs.

WAR SUMMARY

Premier Skouloudis, of Greece, Claims to Have Majority With Him in Waiting Policy

Heavy Fighting on Both the Main Fronts With Counter Claims as to Success of Operations.

Premier Skouloudis, of Greece, has informed the Greek parliament that his policy to avoid trouble for Greece has the approval of a majority of the people, and that it would be continued, notwithstanding pressure. He added that the forces of the government would be kept intact, and used exclusively in the interest of the country.

There has been no diminution in the severe fighting between the French and the Germans in the Artois region of France. Northwest of Vimy, according to Berlin, a large section of French trenches, has been captured by the Germans, while near Neuville craters that had been previously lost to the French were retaken. A few prisoners and twenty-two machine guns also fell into the hands of the Teutons, is Berlin's claim.

Paris reports that in the district around La Folle, in the southwest of Vimy, the Germans were forced out of communication trenches they had occupied, and also that two strong attacks by the Germans against the French between Neuville and La Folle were repulsed, the Germans being able to hold only one mine crater.

Berlin admits that the French south of the Somme river entered a portion of the German first line trenches. There have been bombardments on the remainder of the front. In Volhynia and on the East Galician frontiers the Hungarians are attacking on the offensive against the Austro-Hungarians. Vienna admits that northwest of Tarnopol the Russians, after bitter fighting, succeeded in penetrating Austro-Hungarian trenches, making the usual claim that but later they were ejected from them, while on the Bessarabian frontier the Russians were driven from an advanced position to their main position. In Volhynia fighting lasted until the night.

Small engagements of infantry have taken place at several points on the Austro-Italian front, in all of which the Italians were victorious. Fog and rain have ended, for the time being, the artillery duels on the Isonzo front.

Germany and Austria-Hungary have agreed to close the museums and picture galleries. Recently there have been many strong protests against the closing of the institutions.

Mr. Asquith, in reply to the appeal of the Manchester Guardian, has expressed his sympathy for every possible economy during the war, which was being fought under unprecedented conditions.

The report that an envoy would be sent to the United States probably is the outgrowth of an "if" suggestion of the Manchester Guardian, that Viscount Bryce or Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty, be sent on a mission to Washington, with full powers to adjust the blockade controversy between the British and American governments.

London, Feb. 10.—A despatch to Lloyd's says the British steamer *Belfort*, which sailed Jan. 27 from Barry for New York in ballast, is ashore off the north coast of Islay, Scotland, and all on board are supposed to have been lost.

The *Belfort* has been drifting since Jan. 30. Her position is serious. She was built in 1901, and is owned by the Speeding & Marshall Shipping Company, of Sunderland.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Preliminary investigation of Captain Von Papen's papers at the Department of Justice has disclosed no new evidence of violations of American neutrality. The papers taken from the former German military attaché here, at Falmouth, by British agents, have been transmitted to the Department of Justice by the State Department for examination.

Melbourne, Australia, via London, Feb. 11.—The dock laborers here have refused to handle food for export shipment until the local price of bread is reduced.

LONDON OBSERVES END OF CANADIANS' YEAR OF FIGHTING

Social Services in Leading Churches Attended by Chaplains and Soldiers

EMPIRE UNITED BY MORAL COURSE

Museums and Picture Galleries Closed in England in Interests of Economy With But Few Exceptions—Report of a Special Envoy to Washington Denied.

London, Feb. 10.—The first anniversary of the landing of the Canadian contingent in France was given a fitting celebration today, when services were held at St. Margaret's, which, standing on the same ground as Westminster Abbey, is the parish church of the houses of parliament opposite, and at Westminster Cathedral, a short distance away.

Canon Carnegie's address dealt with the moral and spiritual lethargy prevailing in the world, from which the nations have been awakened by an act of flagitious wrong. That awakening, and the response to the call of duty in which the overseas dominion has participated, the speaker regarded as the most momentous and inspiring episode in the history of the Anglo-Saxon race.

In springing empire unity and closer co-operation, he said that Britons the world over had become conscious that the ultimate cords which united them were moral cords—the maintenance of truth, justice and humanity.

Lieut. Col. Steacy, director of chaplains, was among the officiating clergy. Major Berkeley from the front and Major the Rev. C. W. Gordon were also present. The church was filled with soldiers, including part of the first pioneers, from camp, and also the staff of the Canadian pay and record office.

Major the Rev. Mr. Burke, of Toronto, officiated at mass in Westminster Cathedral. Cardinal Bourne, in his address, commended the courage of the representatives of a young but noble nation, who had given up their homes voluntarily to face danger, wounds and death in its decision to close them.

Close Museums and Picture Galleries. London, Feb. 10, 1.15 p. m.—Premier Asquith today received an influential Feb. 29, all armed merchantmen of countries at war with the Teutonic allies.

Neutral nations are made acquainted with the new order of things in the German memorandum, "that they may warn their citizens against further entering their ports or property to armed merchantmen belonging to powers at war with the German empire."

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SEAPLANES AIMED AT WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Canadians at the front have won an enduring name for bravery, but what of the men who are still holding on to their fat jobs?

Armed Merchantmen Treated as Warships After March 1, According to Terms Laid Down in American Note, is Notice Given.

GERMAN CHESTNUTS PULLED OUT BY U.S.

Armed Merchantmen Treated as Warships After March 1, According to Terms Laid Down in American Note, is Notice Given.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Germany and Austria, through their embassies here, have notified the United States of their intention to treat armed merchantmen as warships after March 1, 1916.

That date was fixed to give the Entente Allies time to signify their intention toward the same note of the United States proposing the disarmament of all merchantmen.

Does It Protect Unarmed Vessels? Under such instructions commanders would be at liberty to sink, without warning, any armed vessel, whether passenger or freight carrying.

The notification was presented orally to Secretary of State Lansing by Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, and Baron Berch Zwiëdick, charge of the Austro-Hungarian embassy here. Notes from their governments are to follow.

The intention of the Teutonic allies is considered in official and diplomatic circles here to be a development of the memorandum, proposing the disarmament of merchant ships which Secretary Lansing recently sent to the Entente powers.

Laming, British tanker, said to have been damaged by a German submarine before being sunk.

City of Marseilles, British, reported to have attacked a submarine from which it escaped.

Melanie, British, said to have attacked a submarine while flying the Dutch flag, and to have been sunk.

London, Feb. 10.—A British official statement was issued tonight on the attack on the *Rent coast* by German seaplanes on Wednesday, as follows: "The first raid appears to have been directed for its target a tramway car full of women and children, and the first bomb fell on the road, close behind the car, and exploded without damage. The driver pulled up immediately and the passengers alighted. There was no panic, although the raider could be plainly seen circling round at a great height, and three more bombs were dropped in an adjoining field.

Crowded Tram Car and Girls' School Targets for German Bombs

17 SUBMARINES IN NETS OF BRITISH

Canadian Doctor in New York Tells of Seeing German Bodies in Captured Craft—Glass Bottomed Patrol Boats Used With Good Effect.

BERMUDA HEARS NOTHING OF ROOKS CAPTURE

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The second raid made an attack on a large girls' school. One bomb fell through the roof and exploded in the upper story, doing some material damage. Portions of the ceiling fell into the room below, where a class of small children was sitting. A woman received some cuts on the cheek.

Within a few minutes of sighting the hostile aircraft, naval and military aeroplanes were in pursuit, but were unable to overtake them, owing to the precipitate nature of their flight.

Canadian Doctor's Story. New York, Feb. 10.—Dr. E. F. Inglis, a Canadian army surgeon, who arrived today on the Anchor liner *Cameronia*, from Liverpool, declared that he had knowledge of the capture in British nets of seventeen German submarines, and told how the crew of one of them had been found shot to death after it had been towed ashore.

Dr. Inglis said he had been allowed to descend into this submarine and had seen the bodies.

"To save them from death by suffocation," he said, "the commander had shot all his men and them himself, apparently."

Dr. Inglis added that the British are now making use of glass-bottom boats with more or less success in scouting for submarines, in conjunction with a hydroplane fleet. The glass used, he said, gives a clear view of the water to a depth of fifty or sixty feet.

Fishing Snook Sunk by Mine. Paris, Feb. 10.—The sinking of the fishing smack Duplex off the mouth of the Gironde on Monday as the result of the explosion of a floating mine which had been netted and hauled aboard the smack, is announced in a Havas message from La Rochelle.

The master of the craft and six members of the crew were lost.

New York, Feb. 10.—A steamer has sailed with 229 members of the crew and forty officers of the six British ships captured by the German commerce raider which brought the *Appam* into Newport News. Captain Harrison of the *Appam*, and other officers of that ship remained behind, awaiting the outcome of the negotiations in the matter of the demand for the release of the vessel.

No Warship Sunk. Berlin, Feb. 10, via wireless to Sarville.—The Cologne Gazette publishes a report to the effect that on the occasion of the last Zeppelin raid over England the cruiser *Caroline* and the destroyers *Eben* and *Nick* were sunk.

An official British statement of Monday referred to a report in the Cologne Gazette that the *Caroline* had been sunk in the Humber by a bomb on the (Continued on page 8.)

tion weekly, and this is supplemented by large regular supplies of writing paper and envelopes. This reading and writing matter is much appreciated by the men.

While the troops in the United Kingdom do not receive the same supplies of comforts as those at the front, their welfare is not neglected. They have no difficulty in getting articles of outfit from government stores, and as regards recreation they are well looked after. Soccer parties are sent down from the association frequently to Bramshott, the home life for the entertainment of the men in camp at those places. A cinema is loaned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to always give the sound of one camp or another, and for Christmas seven concert parties have been arranged so as to liven up the Christmas festival for them as much as possible. Barrels of Canadian apples are also being sent down to these camps at Christmas for the benefit of the men.

The association also assist some of the clubs in London, where men find accommodation when they come to town on leave. In addition most of the battalions have been supplied with footballs, basketball outfits, hockey sticks and other games which it is believed have been helpful to the men in their hours of leisure. The association is also looking after the recreation of the wounded at Bramshott. Five pianos have been obtained on loan for the use of the different hospitals and two billiard tables provided for the recreation rooms for use of wounded men who are able to get about. All this has been regarded as very useful work by those who know it is going on.

As regards comforts from Canada, the association has had very cordial assistance from the National Committee of Women for Patriotic Service. The association is under a deep debt of gratitude to them for the assistance they have rendered, and the same remark applies to many committees and individuals in every part of Canada who have interested themselves in the work and have forwarded comforts to the association. It has been a real pleasure for the officers of the association to work in co-operation with their many friends in the dominion in this undoubtedly great work, and the fact cannot be too strongly emphasized. There is a constant working in close co-operation with the National Council of Young Men's Christian Association of Canada. The two sections have worked together in the closest possible manner. The work of some of the work that has been undertaken such as the supply of magazines, newspapers, writing paper and envelopes and some of the concerts, especially those at Christmas, and the supply of apples at the same festive season have been shared equally and mutually, and Captain and the women of Canada, and M. C. A. have also been of the greatest possible assistance in supervising many of the arrangements made by the association.

The latest work undertaken by the association was the preparation and distribution of 90,000 stationery wallets on behalf of the national service committee. This was an immense piece of work, requiring much organization if it was to be done effectively, and it has been done effectively. The wallets are attractive in appearance and very useful to the men, and many of the commanding officers have been loud in their praise of the gift. General Alderson was consulted as to the choice of the gift, and he was emphatic in his recommendation of the wallet. As the result 90,000 have been dispatched, and it is believed that practically every soldier in the ranks of both the fighting line and in the United Kingdom and in hospital will receive one of these wallets. Could they contain a better inscription than the words of the women of Canada, "Christmas Greetings to our brave soldiers from their Canadian homes" it is hard to strike a better chord in the hearts of the brave men who will receive them. The wallets contain a post-card addressed to the well known offices of the National Service Committee, 11 King St. East, Toronto, and many of the men who receive them should reach the offices in the course of the next few weeks.

Some of the work that has been done to show that the C. W. C. A. has been working quietly and effectively for the benefit of the Canadian soldiers on this matter is the issue of a circular of information to the business and professional men and women living in the United Kingdom and men and women who, while not born Canadians are closely associated with the Dominion in its business or by lineage at some time or another. They have been devoting their time and money in conjunction with the assistance of the business and professional men and women who are associated with them, in the good work, and they are gratified with the success that has attended their efforts. There are on record many hundreds of letters from officers, non-commissioned officers and men from every unit in the contingents, expressing their gratitude and appreciation of all that has been done to promote the happiness and well-being of the men who are representing Canada in the great war, and are doing their duty nobly in defence of the rights of the British Empire.

SALISBURY NOTES

Salisbury, N. B., Feb. 8.—Miss Bernice Jones went to Havelock this week to spend a few days with her sister, Mrs. Bernice Keith, who is ill.

Rev. Carter, student at Mount Allison, came home Friday evening to remain with Sunday school, his parents, Counselor and Mrs. J. W. Carter.

Rev. A. D. McCully was in Moncton on Thursday attending the funeral of his sister-in-law, the late Mrs. F. A. McCully.

Rev. Norman A. MacNeill has been invited to be one of the speakers at a recruiting rally to be held in Fredericton on Sunday, February 20.

Mr. V. E. Gowland, who has been confined to her home for a few days with a severe cold, is improving.

Lance Corporal Ernie Lewis and Mrs. Lewis were in Salisbury on Saturday making a short visit with Mrs. Lewis' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Abram Lewis.

MAYOR OF MONTREAL FINED \$100 FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Montreal, Feb. 7.—Mayor Mederic Martin and ex-controller Napoléon Gauthier were each fined \$100 by Justice MacLennan this afternoon for contempt of court. An interlocutory injunction was secured enjoining them from passing through the city to resist a project to grant the Montreal Tramways Company a thirty-year extension of its franchise.

The mayor, Hebert (since retired from the board of control), and Controller Cote ignored the injunction. Cote's case will be heard later.

"Do you know the nature of an oath madam?"

"Well, I ought to, sir. We've just moved and my husband has been laying the carpets."—*Topika Journal*.