

KAISER'S VISIT TO FRONT EAST SIGNAL FOR FIERCE DRIVE BY RUSSIANS ON GERMAN LINE

ENEMY HURLS MASSES OF MEN AGAINST RUSSIAN LINE WITH LITTLE SUCCESS

Attack Near Borjimow, Thursday, Most Violent Since Battle at Lodz - Over 105,000 Germans on Front of Six Miles - Armies so Close Together Artillery Practically Useless - Whole Companies of Enemy Entirely Exterminated.

Petrograd, via London, Feb. 5.—Not since the battle around Lodz, in Russian Poland, in the early part of December, have the Germans delivered such violent attacks as those of yesterday when they attempted to drive through the Russian line near Borjimow, probably never before in the eastern area of the war have they concentrated such a force upon a single point.

ARTILLERY OF LITTLE HELP. The Russians, warned by the attacks of previous days in this same vicinity, have concentrated correspondingly heavy forces to resist the German advance. So close were both sides packed in this narrow space that the artillery became practically useless.

Washington Has Not Yet Received Text of German Proclamation

High Officials Do Not Believe Intention to Deliberately Destroy Neutral Ships in War Zone—International Law Calls for Search and Confident Assumption Would Have Been Condemned as Prize.

Washington, Feb. 5.—President Wilson and his cabinet today discussed the possible effects on neutral shipping of the German proclamation declaring as naval war zones the water areas surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, and bordering the north and west coasts of France and a portion of The Netherlands.

Inasmuch as the text of the German Admiralty's proclamation had not arrived, no conclusions were reached, and no consensus of opinion developed as to what diplomatic steps should be taken by the United States government. Should the communication fail to arrive by tomorrow, Acting Secretary Lansing will direct Ambassador Gerard at Berlin to make the customary inquiry at the German Foreign Office as to the authenticity of a published report.

If the German proclamation, when officially transmitted, corresponds in phraseology to the report which came by wireless yesterday, it was suggested in executive quarters that the course of the American government probably would be to inquire, first, of the German government what measures of protection or convoy can be expected by American merchant ships passing through the designated war zones to neutral ports, and second, of the British government as to whether or not it has issued the alleged secret order permitting the use of neutral flags by her merchantmen.

Must Be Search of Neutral The right of a belligerent to designate

AUSTRALIA'S OFFER OF 10,000 MORE MEN HAS BEEN ACCEPTED

Melbourne, Australia, Feb. 2, via London.—A further expeditionary force of 10,000 men has been offered by Australia and accepted by the British government. This is in addition to reinforcements of 4,000 men monthly.

PRaises THE FORESIGHT OF DOMINIONS

Great Britain a Nation of Improvisers, Sir Gilbert Parker Says, Refused to Consider Certain Possibilities Until Danger Comes.

London, Feb. 5.—(Gazette Cable.)—"We are a nation of improvisers, because we have always refused to consider certain possibilities," declared Sir Gilbert Parker, addressing a meeting for the formation of a volunteer citizens corps in the City of Westminster today. "But having more initiative than any other race on earth, we have said that when the time comes we shall be able to meet the difficulty with that capacity for organization which we as a nation possess."

BLOCKADE OF GRAIN SHIPS AT GENOA

Forty Cargoes, Mostly Bound for Italy, Held up Owing to Inadequate Machinery For Unloading.

Paris, Feb. 5.—From Switzerland has come complaint that American grain reaching the harbor of Genoa is often detained many weeks before it can be transhipped and sent on to its destination.

GERMAN SHIP OF STATE ON ITS BEAM ENDS

London, Feb. 6, 1.59 a. m.—The Daily Telegraph in an editorial today considers Germany's declaration of the waters around Great Britain and Ireland and the coast of France and the Netherlands as naval war zones as proof of the economical pressure the British fleet is exercising and that "the German ship of State is on its beam ends."

GERMAN AT FRONT

Petrograd, Feb. 5.—Emperor Nicholas arrived at the Russian army headquarters at the front today.

RUINS CAUSED BY ZEPPELINS IN RAID ON ENGLAND, MAY MODIFY REGULATIONS ON CONTRABANDS



GENERAL VIEW OF THE RUINS IN BENTINCK STREET, KING'S LYNN. King's Lynn, near Sandringham, where King George and the Queen had been staying only a few hours before, was one of the six towns on which shells were dropped when a German air fleet, presumably Zeppelins, raided the English east coast the night of January 19. In the cottages in Bentinck street, here shown, two lives were lost and many of the cottages were demolished by bombs.

STRANGE PARCEL FOUND AT BRIDGE

Considerable Excitement Regarding Discovery of Peculiar Object Last Night—Some Think It May Be Bomb

What is supposed by some to be a nitro-glycerine shell was found last night by Watchman Benjamin Godsoe at the base of one of the stone pillars of the old Suspension Bridge, and the find caused considerable excitement in the city and Fairville where the news quickly spread that a "German plot" to blow up the bridges had been frustrated.

Mr. Godsoe, who is night watchman for the local government on the Fairville side of the two provincial bridges, was standing near the stone pillars of the Suspension Bridge when he noticed a paper package lying in the snow against the western side of the pillar farthest up stream. It was a square paper package tied with string.

When he picked it up Mr. Godsoe thought it was some harmless kind of package, and took off the paper wrappings to see what it was. Inside he found a shell that looked very much like a cake of tar soap and was not much larger. Sticking out of the shell were two pieces of wire about two inches long.

Mr. Godsoe immediately came to the conclusion that the shell might be something more dangerous than a cake of tar soap. Handling it very carefully he showed it to William Hammond another watchman, employed by the local government to guard the bridges, and he also was of the opinion that it might be a shell of high explosive, probably nitro-glycerine.

When Mr. Godsoe made the disturbing discovery he tried to get in communication with Attorney-General Baxter, but being unable to locate Mr. Baxter on the phone he notified the Chief of Police in St. John.

At the present time there are no less than forty cargoes of grain, worth about \$12,000,000, waiting to be unloaded at Genoa. These include twenty-five shiploads from the United States and fifteen from South America. The greater part of this grain is bound for Italy, but there are four cargoes of wheat whose destination is Switzerland.

HAGUE CONVENTION A CONSPIRACY ENGINEERED BY GERMANY AGAINST BRITISH SEA POWER, POST SAYS

Germany Having Thrown Off Mask, Britain Should Throw Overboard Whole Paraphernalia of Declarations and Conventions and Play Game With Utmost Rigor.

London, Feb. 6.—The Morning Post in an editorial today characterized the Hague conventions and the Declaration of London as nothing but a carefully prepared conspiracy engineered by Germany against the British sea power. The paper argues that Germany now having thrown off the mask and declared for full rigor of the game, Great Britain should throw overboard the whole paraphernalia of declarations and conventions with which the navy is encumbered and reply to the German threats with another new in the blockade.

U. S. ARMY OFFICERS NOW LIVING IN CANADA WANT TO FORM A REGIMENT

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—It is understood that a number of leading officers of the United States army have now taken up residence in Canada and are considering the formation of a regiment or brigade of their compatriots for overseas service in the cause of Britain.

For some time a number of very capable United States army and National Guard officers, some of them of high rank, and representing almost every State in the Union, have been applying to the militia authorities in Canada for service in the present war. Of course, neither the Militia Department, nor any Canadian, can have anything to do with enlisting or accepting the services of any alien.

Mr. Godsoe said that he had not noticed any suspicious characters about the bridge during the evening. A few minutes before he made the discovery he was talking with three men from Fairville with whom he has been long acquainted. A thorough investigation will be made into the affair, and steps will probably be taken to find out today whether the thing is really a nitro-glycerine shell.

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM GREAT BRITAIN REGARDING ROSIN, INTERPRETED AT WASHINGTON AS INDICATING FURTHER MODIFICATIONS.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Shipments of rosin to Italy, the Netherlands and Denmark are not now being held up unless there is evidence of fraud on the part of the consignee or the consignor, the British embassy today informed the State Department.

There are indications that Great Britain's action on rosin may be followed by further modifications of existing orders and regulations on contrabands, where they injuriously affect American commerce. Sir Richard Crawford, who just joined the embassy staff here, and taken charge of commercial subjects, was able to state today that probably early next week it would be possible to announce new arrangements for importation into the United States of wool from England. He goes to New York tonight to continue conferences with American woolen manufacturers.

VAN HORN IN JAIL UNDER A STRONG GUARD

Sheriff Taking No Chances on Attempt to Free Dynamiter.

Machias, Maine, Feb. 5.—Werner Van Horn who claims that as a German sympathizer he dynamited the international bridge at Vanceboro Tuesday as an act of war against Britain, tonight began to serve a sentence of thirty days at the county jail here. Van Horn had pleaded guilty to a technical charge of maliciously damaging property on the American side of the border.

Extra guards were placed in the jail and around it tonight. Sheriff Woodman said the precautions were taken because of a possibility that an attempt might be made to free the prisoner.

REGARD TALK OF BLOCKADE AS GERMAN BLUFF

Many of High Officials in London Treat German Proclamation Lightly.

London, Feb. 6 (3.03 a.m.)—While the German threat of a blockade has created a great wave of indignation among the newspapers and the public, it is regarded by many high officials as a bluff. It is claimed that with the small number of war vessels at the disposal of Germany it will be quite impossible to make the blockade effective and it is argued that had Germany been able to interfere with British transports carrying troops to France she would already have done so.

So far as shippers are concerned very little alarm appears to be felt. At Lloyd's the underwriters viewed the threat calmly and made little change in the war risk rates. Glasgow and other ports show that no change is contemplated in sailing schedules, most of the companies stating that is their intention to carry on business as usual, unless stopped by Admiralty orders.

Great interest is shown in the question of how neutral countries will view the threat, and extensive extracts from comments in American and other foreign newspapers are published here. "We could, of course," says the Daily Telegraph, "make reprisals, for we possess twice as many under-water craft as Germany, but we could not descend to such a depth of infamy. The German proclamation consists of empty words, but it is self-revealing and Germany must be punished for this threat of frightfulness. We are convinced that any action in this direction, the British government for, and on behalf of the allies may take, will receive the support of the civilized world."