

STRENGTH COMING TO RUSSIA OUT OF GALLIOLI FAILURE

Russian Writer Says His Country and Britain Both to Benefit

TAUGHT TO RELY ON THEMSELVES

Manufacture of Munitions Now Proceeding Satisfactorily in Tsar's Domain—Tentative Situation Precarious in East.

London, Jan. 18.—(Correspondence)—Strength Out of Failure and how Russia and Britain have mutually benefited is the subject of an illuminating article by Wladaw Cerniewski in the Daily Graphic.

"The whole campaign in Gallipoli and its final failure, though it may seem disastrous, has been in my opinion beneficial in the highest degree," says Mr. Cerniewski. "The campaign concerned Russia closely, and the Russians looked upon its successful development as one of the most important factors in their struggle for life and death with the Central Powers. Quite possibly if the Narrows had been forced Russia would now be fighting on German and Austrian territory instead of in Lithuania and Ruthenia."

"Events shaped themselves differently. The anxiously awaited supply of munitions from distant lands came not through the gateway of the Dardanelles—it was not the explosion of a single factory in the Oekta, it was the failure in Gallipoli that was the real reason of the Russian retreat on the whole line eastward. Yet the effect, as I have said, was beneficial to Russia. Russia learned the great lesson of life that self-help is all-important in national as in individual life. She realized and faced the necessity of relying on herself for the supplies that she had formerly expected to be furnished by the advancing Germans. She turned herself to the production of those munitions which she saw needed her through the gateway of the Dardanelles. Capital was enlisted, factories offered, new factories built and the whole nation reorganized, and today the Russians can announce the joyful tidings that they are ready—well prepared to meet any attack, but taking the initiative and the offensive into their own hands, and steadily pushing their arms westward."

Good Effect on Allies.

"May I point out that in such the same way the Russian defeat and retreat has done much to clear the Gallipoli operations, had a very similar effect on France and Great Britain? England in particular ceased to rely on the Russian 'steam roller,' and is now raising such an army as even alone could deal with the Germans. These moral changes in Russia and in Great Britain make the final victory more certain, and, above all, more complete. So far as Russia is concerned, the opening of communication between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean is no longer a vital necessity. At this moment it is more important for the Russians to establish contact between their Caucasian army and the British troops in Mesopotamia through Persia than for anything else to happen in the Asiatic theatre of war."

"Nor does the present development of the war permit Germany to rejoice over the abandonment of the Gallipoli campaign. The Central Powers should be preoccupied with ruling their disregard of Russian preparations for a new offensive. They are, yet, compelled their tasks in the Balkans and now the Russians are advancing on Austrian territory and preparing ground for future action by Roumania. The German General Staff is well aware that as long as there are Serbian and Montenegrin armies still unbroken they have to maintain their armies in the south, as Bulgaria alone, even with the help of Turkey, would not be able long to enjoy her conquest and withstand the Serbian, Italian, British and French armies."

Russians Renew Advance.

"The Austro-German position on the eastern front is becoming more and more precarious. According to the latest Russian news, the Austrians and the Germans, now feeling the lack of reserves, are trying to make up for deficiency of men by multiplicity of guns and supplies. It is an expedient that cannot be maintained for any length of time, if only for the reason that powerful artillery can only be successful when acting jointly with powerful infantry. Thus the Austrians come or later will be compelled to withdraw their forces from the countries occupied by them in order to defend their own territory."

"The present Russian advance in Eastern Galicia is not by any means an isolated successful movement, but a well thought out and long prepared operation. It is slow, but it is continuous. The tributaries of the Danube represent serious difficulties for the Russian army, as they flow in deep channels, and the announcement of the Russian communication that their armies have everywhere crossed the River Strypa is thus very important, as they have once more an open way to the River Zlota-Lipa, which, with the Bug, is the last obstacle on the road to the capital of Galicia (Lemberg)."

"The year 1915, so unfortunate for Russia, ends with good prospects for the future campaign, against Germany, Austria and Turkey."

MINERS ARE SCARCE.

Reports come to the city that there is a dearth of labor in the mining districts, especially around Grand Lake. It is stated that men have been tried in vain in all parts of the province to get laborers for the work, but without success. This, it is felt, shows the dearth of labor. The gentleman in the city a few days ago said that about 200 miners could find employment in the Grand Lake district. "The demand for the coal is great, but a sufficient number of workmen cannot be found to work the mines to capacity. Many of the former workmen have enlisted and it is difficult to get substitutes to say nothing of finding extra hands."

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ZEPPELIN LOST WITH HER CREW AFTER SINKING COLLIER ZEPPELIN LOST IN NORTH SEA; COLLIER SUNK. MAN PARLIAMENT BUILDING, OTTAWA, DESTROYED BY FIRE; SIX LIVES LOST

Retribution Comes Swiftly to Crew of L-19, Returning from England

BOMB DROPPED ON THE FRONG FISCHER

Without Warning 13 Men on Collier Plunged into Eternity—Dutch Motor Vessel Torpedoed—Austrians Captured Former German Steamer in Use by Italians.

KAISER AND CROWN PRINCE FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER

London, Feb. 3.—An inquest was held today in the case of Kaiserin Victoria, who died in the Zeppelin, and a verdict was returned of "wilful murder against the Kaiser and Crown Prince of Germany as being accessories to and after the fact of the deaths."

London, Feb. 4.—A fishing trawler reported today to the naval authorities that she had seen a German Zeppelin in the North Sea in a sinking condition. It was stated in an official announcement given out this evening.

According to a story current tonight which, however, cannot yet be confirmed, the crew of the Zeppelin were probably all drowned. It seems that the trawler found so many men clinging to the Zeppelin that she made no effort at rescue, and left them to their fate.

Collier Sunk by Bomb.

London, Feb. 3, 9:20 p. m.—The collier Franz Fischer, left Harwich pool Monday afternoon, was sunk at sea by one of the raiding Zeppelins which visited England. Thirteen of the crew, including the captain, were drowned. Three men were saved, Chief Engineer Birch, Stewart Taylor and Charles Hillier. The Franz Fischer was a captured enemy vessel, employed as a coasting collier.

Hillier, who was a native of Newfoundland, described the disaster as follows: "I was in the engine room when I heard a noise overhead, such as we had never heard before. Presently a Zeppelin came right on top of us and dropped a bomb which fell near the engine room. A tremendous explosion followed, the vessel remaining afloat only two minutes."

"There was no time to launch lifeboats. We all went under with the ship. When I came up again I caught hold of a lifebelt. After swimming for some time I came across the chief engineer and the steward, who had also managed to get hold of lifebelts. By their aid we kept afloat for an hour. "It was pitiful to hear the cries of some of the other men, who had come to the surface after the disappearance of the vessel, but soon their cries ceased as we concluded all were drowned. Meanwhile we shouted for help. When we were almost exhausted a Belgian steamer heard us, lowered a boat and picked us up. Subsequently we were transferred to a mine-sweeper and landed."

Asked how the Zeppelin managed to locate the vessel in the dark, Hillier said the collier was riding at anchor, and her anchor lights must have been seen by the men in the Zeppelin. As the vessel's position was known, it was easy to drop a bomb on her.

No Respecter of Neutrality.

Hook of Holland, via London, Feb. 3.—Continued activity of German submarines in the North Sea is evidenced by the torpedoing of the Dutch motor vessel Ardenk near the Noord Hinder Lightship. The Ardenk arrived here today leaking.

Koenig Albert Re-captured by Enemy?

Berlin, Feb. 3, via wireless to Sarville.—The steamer Koenig Albert, flying the Italian flag, and with 300 Serbian refugees on board, has been captured by Italian submarines in the Adriatic. It was announced today by the Overseas News Agency.

The agency's announcement says: "An Austro-Hungarian submarine stopped the former North German Lloyd steamer Koenig Albert in the Adriatic. The steamer had been captured by the British at the beginning of the war, and afterwards put at the disposal of the Italians."

The steamer, which flew the Italian flag, carried 300 Serbian refugees. The submarine, after stopping the steamer, called a destroyer which towed the prize to Bocche Di Cattaro, Albania."

Facts of Great Fire Which Stirs All Canada

Loss estimated at \$1,500,000. Victoria Tower fell at 1:30 a. m. Library with valuable books and records saved. Fire caused by explosion from reading room. First discovered by Major Maderic Martin, M. P. Two women, friends of Speaker Serigny's wife, burned to death. Members of House and employes in building escaped with great difficulty by means of ladders and ropes. Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, seriously burned about head and face, and Dr. Michael Clark, M. P., burned on hands and arms. Unconfirmed report says four soldiers or policemen killed by falling walls.

Corner Stone Laid by Edward VII.

The Canadian parliament buildings were planned and built for the older Canada, and the main building was completed before Confederation. The corner stone, laid by the late King Edward VII when he visited this country as the Prince of Wales in 1860. The cost of the buildings was \$5,000,000.

The government buildings, which gave the name to Parliament Hill, rank among the finest specimens of architecture in North America. The central pile, or Parliament House, which suffered from fire, was built in Italian Gothic of the 15th Century—the material, mainly Potadam, shipments from Nepesin. The main (south) front was 470 feet long and 40 feet high and in the middle over the principal entrance stands Victoria tower, 160 feet high and surmounted by a great iron cross.

In the center of the north front was the semi-detached polygonal (almost circular) hall, 90 feet in diameter, appropriated to the library.

FRONT VIEW OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA, SHOWING IN CENTRE THE VICTORIA TOWER, 160 FEET HIGH, WHICH COLLAPSED EARLY THIS MORNING.

GERMANS SAY WORKS BEATEN IN CAUCASSUS

Russians Advance South of Erzerum Against Reinforced Ottomans—Clash in Balkans Reported.

HEAVY ARTILLERY BATTLES IN WEST

German Captor of Appam Ridicules Suggestion He Commanded Fruit Trader—Wilson Gets Important Messages on Situation.

Slackers Have Until March 2 to Make Good

King George Signs Proclamation Bringing Compulsion Into Effect on Feb. 10

MUNITIONS' SCALE TURNS IN ALLIES' FAVOR

Two Women Reported Buried in the Ruins—Blaze Broke Out Last Night in Reading-room, Next Commons Chambers, Following Two Explosions—Members in Rush for Safety Were Burned or Injured—Splendid Structure Was in Flames in a Few Minutes—Some Thrilling Escapes—Belief in Some Quarters That it was the Work of an Incendiary.

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"MY SHIP, THE MOEWE," SAYS LIEUT. BERGE

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 3.—Lieut. Berge, commanding the prize ship Appam, talked for the first time, tonight, of his capture. He admitted the suggestion that his vessel was the new fruit trader Panga, insisting that she was the Moeve. He confirmed the accounts of his capture of the seven English vessels, and declared he had nothing to say regarding future plans. "As to the raider being either the Panga or the Moeve," said Lieut. Berge, "I say only this, and I never shall say more, 'my ship was his majesty's Moeve.'"

THE BRITISH SHIP APPAM. INSERT IS HER COMMANDER, CAPT. HARRISON.

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(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, Feb. 3.—Fire, which broke out in the reading room of the house of commons at ten minutes to nine tonight, spread with appalling rapidity and resulted two hours afterwards in the destruction of the greater part of the magnificent Gothic building.

The library with its inestimable treasure of books and public documents, and a part of the senate chamber on the east side of the magnificent parliament building were saved through fire walls and the efforts of the firemen.

The commons chamber, all the commons offices, the restaurant, the speakers' chamber, and almost the whole of the west wing were completely gutted, only the walls and a small portion of the interior of the building remaining intact.

Many valuable records in the various offices were destroyed. It will take months to repair the damage.

The loss will probably be at least \$1,500,000, but no accurate estimate can be given tonight. Meanwhile, the commons will have to continue its labors, either in the senate chambers or in some public edifice in Ottawa.

At the time of writing, the fire was still in progress in the central and western portion of the building, and was creeping to the senate side. The central portion, and in the west wing, very little, except the stone walls, were left to consume.

It was a spectacular fire. For a time it was feared that a number of lives had been lost, so rapidly did the fire spread with its pall of smoke through the drafty corridors.

TWO WOMEN BURIED.

But although the speaker's wife and a number of the typists and female employes on the upper stories of the building had to be taken down ladders, or jump into fire nets spread by the firemen, it is thought that there were no fatalities among those who were in the building except Madame Morin and Madame Bray of Quebec, guests of Madame Serigny, who were caught in the speaker's chambers.

Four men are reported to be buried in the ruins, but the fierceness of the fire has so far prevented search for the bodies. They were buried by falling wall and are either firemen or soldiers on duty.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. It may never be known. There were suspicious last night of incendiarism, possibly by a German agent, but as policemen were on guard at both doors of the room, where the fire started and others in the room itself, it would have been difficult for anyone to deliberately set the fire without being detected. These early on the scene told of explosions.

One minister of the crown, Hon. Martin Burrell, whose office was just off the reading room, where the fire started, was badly burned about the face in making his escape. When he opened his office door, the flames from the newspapers and other inflammable material in the room burst into his face and he had to rush out into the commons corridor through blinding smoke and flying cinders.

Within five minutes from the time the fire started, the whole place was full of dense smoke.

The commons, which was in session at the time, with Mr. Loggie, of Northumberland, speaking on the question of the encouragement of fish transport to the western provinces, was hurriedly emptied. So rapidly did the pall of smoke rush in that the startled members could with difficulty grope their way out. They did not even have time to get their coats in the lockers, adjacent to the reading room, or to go to their rooms for them. Many of them had to rush outside without overcoats and stand in the freezing weather outside. The prime minister himself was among those who had to make his exit hurriedly without overcoat or hat.

POOR WATER PRESSURE.

Although there were supposed to be fire walls the big roomy corridors provided a fine draught for the flames and the firemen, owing to poor water pressure and the size of the building, soon lost control.

The fire raged with fury for four hours, making an appalling and splendid spectacle for the tens of thousands who crowded upon the hill. General Sir Sam Hughes, who was early on the spot, promptly called out the 77th battalion who formed a fire cordon around the building. All the available fire appliances in the city were brought to play. Ambulances, to look after those who had been overcome by smoke, or who had been injured, were rushed to the scene.

WOMEN JUMPED INTO FIRE NETS.

In the speaker's chamber, just adjacent to the reading room, Madame Serigny, the wife of the speaker, and her two children, had to be taken out through the windows. Madame Serigny herself jumped into a fire net a few feet below the window, but escaped injury.

Two ladies of the stenographic staff also were obliged to jump from second-story windows into the fire nets, but landed safely. One of the female assistants in the restaurant, who was also carried down a ladder, was so overcome by smoke that the portmanteau had to be brought into play and it was an hour or so before she recovered consciousness.

The fire was fought by the firemen both from inside and outside. At first it seemed as though it might be confined to the reading room, and the firemen on the roof just back of the library fought strenuously to check the flames. Soon, however, it was seen that the fire had made its way through the ceiling partitions into the speaker's quarters into the chamber, and on through the office of the west wing. It got into the elevator shafts also and up into the second and third stories.

Wind Fanned Flames.

A strong wind blowing from the north helped to fan the flames and this, combined with the unobstructed draught inside the building and the thick smoke, made the work of the firemen most difficult.

In an hour's time the central portion of the roof fell in and the noble Gothic towers behind the library building were pinnacles of flames. Fear of falling walls and towers prevented the firemen from effectively fighting the fire from the inside. From the outside it seemed as if the puny streams were making little or no impression on the raging flames within.

By 11 o'clock the whole interior of the central and western portion of the building were practically destroyed. The main tower, isolated, as it was from the main part of the building, still stood intact with the light still burning at the top. The clock went on striking the hour as though nothing was happening.

Within fifteen minutes after the fire started the place was cleared of everyone but firemen. No one else could venture in on account of the smoke, and there was little opportunity for the clerks in the records and other important offices to save their documents. Some of these were undoubtedly of great importance to the conduct of public business, and their loss will seriously hamper the proceedings.

(Continued on page 2.)

You never had so great an opportunity to prove your manhood. This is the testing time. Will you be a shirker?