

HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE CARPATHIANS, AUSTRIANS REINFORCED AND ON OFFENSIVE

Tables Completely Turned on Germans in East and Kaiser's Army Being Gradually Driven Back to East Prussian Frontier — Fierce Battle Between the Ondawa and San Rivers and Mountain Slopes Strewed with Dead — Germans Prepare for Another Attack on Allies' Line in the West.

London, Mar. 7.—The Russian army are now engaged in battles along the whole eastern front. In North Poland, having by means of large reinforcements been enabled to resume the offensive, they are slowly pushing the Germans back to the East Prussian frontier. In the Carpathians and Eastern Galicia they have been engaged for several days in resisting fierce and repeated attacks by the Austrians.

Kept in front of the fortress of Osowetz, which they are still bombarding with their heavy guns, the Germans, according to the Russian official reports, have turned their backs upon the Russian railways— their first objective when they emerged from East Prussia on the heels of the retreating Russians a short time ago.

In some places, however, they are fighting stubbornly, which have led to close and severe fighting.

The Russian offensive extends across Poland to the river Vistula, where the Russian troops are holding back the Germans who threatened their lines south of that river. For the moment, however, the Carpathians is the scene of the heaviest fighting. Austrians, who despite their repeated defeats and heavy losses in men and guns, seem to have a never-ending source of supply, have returned to the offensive, and with the aid of large artillery reinforcements have delivered a vigorous attack between the Ondawa and San rivers. This, according to the Russian account, was without any result, but Austrian headquarters says that it will in time have its effect.

Ravines Strewed With Dead
The battle continued all day Sunday, and when it ended the slopes of the mountains and the ravines were strewn with dead. At other points along the mountain ranges similar attacks were delivered and most desperate fighting took place.

Still further to the east, near the town of Stanislaw, which once again is reported to be in Russian hands, the armies have met, and the Russian declare that the Austrians have been forced to retire.

Despite all this heavy fighting in the east, the Germans are reported to be sending strong reinforcements to the west for a new attempt which they are to make to break through the Allies' lines in France and Flanders. The people of the towns of Belgium have been warned to prepare to billet a large number of German soldiers, which can mean nothing else than that Germany is making preparations for another great effort.

The troops in the trenches are not altogether allowing the grass to grow under their feet. The British, follow-

ing the example of the Belgians, have shown some activity and have captured a German trench near La Bassée, the credit for this going to the men of Princess Patricia's Light Infantry, the first Canadians to reach the front, who have been in at least two previous engagements. The French continue their aggressiveness in the Champagne region, and according to their communication, have won the distinction of having the German Guards Regiment, with other reinforcements, sent to check them.

No News from Dardanelles.
Nothing has been heard in London from the Dardanelles today and it is thought possible that the storm is still interfering with the operations. It is understood that the ships already mentioned are only part of the fleet that was sent to destroy the forts lining the Straits so that if the report is true that an Austrian fleet has started for the Aegean Sea, which seems improbable, it will have a warm welcome.

Naval men are of the opinion that when the fleet gets to work in earnest, relays of ships will be sent against the forts, and thus, when one section is away replenishing fuel and ammunition, or having guns replaced, the others will keep up the bombardment.

The American note to Germany and Great Britain, Germany's reply thereto, and the possible American reply to the British declaration prohibiting shipping to and from Germany are creating intense interest in diplomatic circles here.

London, Mar. 7.—Telegraphing from Amsterdam Reuters' correspondent says: "A despatch received here from Constantinople says that Hall Bey, president of the Chamber of Deputies, at a meeting of that body before an adjournment was taken on September 28, declared that the Ottoman troops had exhausted the Russian army in the Caucasus, and crossed the west bank of the Suez Canal, and fulfilled their task and returned."

"The latter army, Hall declared, is now perfecting its preparations, and will shortly liberate Egypt from the tyranny of the enemy."

He added that the "British would soon be driven from Basra, (Asia Minor Turkey.)"

"The bombardment of the Dardanelles, according to Hall, had not achieved the smallest result. It is probable the enemy can come through but if he does come through he will find that the greatest part of our army has been gathered there, and that measures have been devised against every possibility."

ARREST OF MORE ANARCHISTS IS EXPECTED

Youth of 16 Made Bombs Intended for Destruction of St. Patrick's Cathedral and Homes of New York Millionaires.

New York, March 7.—The discovery of an anarchist plot, involving the assassination of Andrew Carnegie, Cornelius Vanderbilt, John D. Rockefeller and his son, and other wealthy men, and the inauguration of a reign of terror and looting in this city, was announced by the police today, after they had arrested, under dramatic circumstances, a man who had just placed two bombs in St. Patrick's Cathedral, where several hundred people were worshipping. Today's sensational development was the culmination of months of work by detectives in uncovering a conspiracy which, they declare, projected the opening of a campaign of violence and bloodshed without precedent in New York City.

So carefully had the police worked out their plans that the anarchist was even allowed to light the fuse of one of the bombs which he carried into the Cathedral. Scarcely had the bomb carrier ignited the fuse when one of half a hundred disguised detectives, who were stationed in and about the church, crushed and extinguished the sputtering thread under his heel, and in another moment the plotter was taken into custody.

Frank Abarno was the name given by the man who placed the bombs in the cathedral.

Later Charles Carbone, an 18-year-old youth, was arrested as the actual manufacturer of the explosives, and more arrests are expected. Both Abarno and Carbone late today, the police reported, admitted their part in the conspiracy. When arraigned late today they were held without bail for examination.

"About five years ago," said Abarno, in his confession, "I began to study anarchy. That, I decided, was the proper means of settling the wrongs of the poor. This was a terrible war for the poor. Our group decided to do something. We decided to open a campaign against the Catholic and Protestant churches, then to terrorize and perhaps destroy the homes of the Rockefellers, Carnegie and some of the Vanderbilts, and finally, when we had the city terrorized, to invade the banks at the head of an army of the poor, to help ourselves to the hoards of the rich."

SUGGESTS SUBMARINES SHOULD NOT Molest MERCHANT SHIPS EXCEPT FOR PURPOSE SEARCHING

American Note to Belligerents Suggests Germany and the Allies Agree to Use Mines Only for Defensive Purposes, and That Merchant Ships of Neither Side Use Neutral Flag as Ruse of War—Germany's Reply Received.

London, Mar. 7.—A despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Amsterdam gives the contents of the American note of Feb. 22 to Great Britain and Germany, and Germany's reply thereto. The notes were received by the American note expresses the hope that Great Britain and Germany may, by means of reciprocal concessions, discover a basis of understanding, the result of which would tend to free ships engaged in neutral and peaceful commerce from the serious dangers to which they are exposed in passing through the coastal waters of the belligerent countries.

This suggestion, the note proceeds to say, should not be considered as a proposal by the American government, which it naturally does not behoove to propose conditions for such an agreement, though the question at issue has a direct and far-reaching interest for the government and people of the United States.

The note says the United States ventures solely to take a liberty, which it is convinced can be conceded to a single friend, who is actuated by a desire to cause inconvenience to neither of the two nations, and possibly serve the common interests of humanity.

The suggestion is made that Germany should employ neutral flags as a ruse of war, and that all mines should be laid by neither party, that anchored mines should be laid exclusively for defensive purposes, within a range of harbors and that all mines should bear the mark of the government of origin and be so constructed as to become harmless after breaking loose from their anchorages.

It is suggested, second, that the submarines of neither of the two governments should be employed to attack merchant vessels of any nationality, except for the purpose of carrying out the right of holding them up and searching them; and, third, that mercantile ships of neither of the parties should employ neutral flags as a ruse of war, or for the purpose of concealing their identity.

Great Britain, it is suggested, should agree that foodstuffs shall not be placed on the list of absolute contraband, and that the British authorities shall neither disturb nor hold up cargoes of such goods when addressed to agencies in Germany, the names of which should be communicated to the United States government, for the purpose of receiving such goods and handing the mover to licensed German retailers for further distribution, exclusively to the civil population.

Germany, it is suggested, should declare her agreement that foodstuffs from the United States, or any other neutral country, shall be addressed to such agencies. American government says it wishes to safeguard itself against the idea that it either acknowledges or repudiates any right on the part of belligerents or neutrals to establish on the principles of international law. The American government would rather regard such an agreement as a modus vivendi, which is based more on suitability than on legal right.

PUGSLEY BADLY MUDDLED HAS UNCOMFORTABLE SESSION

MINISTER OF MARINE TAKES EX-MINISTER FROM ST. TO TASK FOR MIS-STATEMENTS AND SCORES ANOTHER VICTORY OVER PUGSLEY — LATTER'S ATTEMPT TO CRITICIZE THE BUDGET A FIASCO—GETS MIXED AND FURNISHES THE HOUSE WITH AMUSEMENT — "SQUIDS" PROVES HIS UNDOING.

Ottawa, March 2.—Hon. Wm. Pugsley's star is setting with a vengeance. He has been in a mess all session. Today the mess is bigger than ever. Hon. J. D. Hazen dressed him down beautifully, while Hon. Arthur Meighen made him pose before the House as an ignoramus. Both of these members are much too clever for the member for St. John.

Mr. Pugsley was claiming for third time this session that public works should be cut down largely this year, thus throwing a number of men in St. John and other important points out of work, when Mr. Hazen interrupted with the remark that that was not what the financial critic of the opposition A. K. MacLean of Halifax had said. Mr. MacLean, pointed out Mr. Hazen, had said that they should cut out all public works this year.

Mr. Pugsley retorted that Mr. MacLean said nothing of the kind. Mr. Hazen opened his desk, pulled out his copy of Hansard and proceeded to read from it Mr. MacLean's statement in unmistakable English that all public works should be cut out.

The Conservatives roared with delight and thundered their applause. The Minister of Marine has scored often over Mr. Pugsley, but never more signally than today, and his party enjoyed the victory immensely.

Mr. Pugsley was chagrined at the sudden and complete challenge and refutation of his statement and changed to another topic.

UNFORTUNATE IN HIS CHOICE OF ILLUSTRATIONS

He uttered a few sophistries about the Conservative party imposing hardship on the poor man and letting the rich man go, but he took an unfortunate example to illustrate his theories. He pointed out that there was a dirty on bituminous coal, which was the fuel of the poor man, he said, while anthracite was used by the rich.

This was too much for the risible faculties of most of the members and they started to laugh. Several of the Ontario representatives rose to their feet simultaneously and asked Mr. Pugsley to state one case of a poor man burning bituminous coal. Of course the reverse is the case and the member for St. John floundered for a while, but the jocularly that was directed towards him soon caused him to change the subject, which he did without answering the questions put to him.

If he was unfortunate with public works and bituminous coal he was still more unfortunate with his next move against the budget.

"SQUIDS" HIS UNDOING.

He tackled squids. Mr. Pugsley kicked because he said squids were used for fertilizing the soil and there was a duty upon them which was a great burden upon the farmers of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and so on. He espoused the cause of the farmers whom he was willing to sell in 1911 with his reciprocity agreement, but over whom today he was ready to weep salt tears.

As Mr. Pugsley sped on with his appeal for justice for the farmers the Conservative members from the seaside grinned, and the Liberal members from the Maritime Provinces began to look most uncomfortable.

Finally after he had let Mr. Pugsley go long enough to make a thorough fool of himself, Mr. Meighen, the Solicitor-General arose and told him that squids were not a fertilizer but bait to catch fish, that there was no duty on squids, that they were on the free list.

The House was convulsed.

The effect of all this was very noticeable on the member for St. John. He was to have moved an amendment, but he did not do so.

It might have been an amendment about squids or bituminous coal. It was never revealed what it was, but he was apparently too limp to stay longer in the limelight after Mr. Hazen and Mr. Meighen had got through with him. (Continued on page 2)

Expect Flat Refusal From Great Britain

Washington Takes Heart From Germany's Reply to Proposal But Does Not Expect England Will Abandon Attitude She Has Taken.

Washington, March 2.—While President Wilson indicated today that the United States would send a note of inquiry to Great Britain and France, to learn how they proposed to carry out in practice their announced determination to prohibit commercial intercourse by sea with Germany, such action, it was said, probably will be deferred until replies are received from Great Britain and Germany to the American proposals looking to an abandonment of submarine warfare on merchant ships, and unrestricted passage of foodstuffs to civilian populations of belligerents.

Germany's reply, as described in press despatches, created a favorable impression among officials, but until the text is officially received, no comment will be made. The attitude of Germany gave rise to the belief, in some official quarters, that a basis for a solution of the maritime situation might yet be reached through the new note.

Expect Refusal from England.
What Great Britain's reply will be is dependent, to some extent, on the attitude of her allies, whom she is consulting. There have been official indications, however, that England would flatly reject the proposal for the shipment of foodstuffs and conditional contraband to Germany.

The Anglo-French notes, outlining the intention of the Allies to stop all commerce between Germany and neutral countries, occupied the attention of official Washington today. President Wilson told inquirers that he could not define the attitude of the American government, because he had not thoroughly digested the contents of the communications. He pointed out that the notes had merely defined, in general terms, a policy to be pursued by the Allies, without stating the

means of enforcing that policy. To make this clear for the United States, the president added, might necessitate further correspondence with Great Britain and France.

It was generally inferred that the American government would insist on a position, frequently expressed by its officials, that whatever might be the violations of the customs of war as between belligerents, this could not affect the status of international law, as between the United States and countries with which she was at peace, and would make it effective, there could be no legal objection from the United States, no matter how much its commerce suffered.

BRITISH EMBASSY AT WASHINGTON DENIES GERMAN LIES

Washington, March 2.—A statement was issued tonight by the British embassy denying that Great Britain had declared all English harbors to be fortified places, and that women and children had been interned in civilian camps in Great Britain. The statement follows:

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NEARLY 165 MINERS ARE ENTOMBED

Explosion in Mine in West Virginia—Ten Rescued Alive, Bodies of Nine Victims Recovered.

Hinton, West Va., Mar. 2.—Rescue parties late tonight had brought out alive ten men and recovered the bodies of nine victims of the explosion which entombed 162 miners in the Leyland mines of the New River and Pocahontas Consolidated Coal Company, seven miles from Quinimont, early today.

The work of rescue is continuing, and is aided by the crew of rescue car No. 8, of the United States Bureau of Mines, which reached the scene tonight. From all available sources, it is estimated nearly 165 men are still in the mines. Most of the entombed miners are foreigners.

The company officials refuse to give out any information.

population and for contemplated operations of an illegal character against merchant shipping in British waters.

"The British embassy are authorized to declare that statements that have recently appeared implying that women and children were at any time interned in civilian camps in Great Britain are devoid of all foundation."

GERMANY'S REPLY

The German reply to the note of the United States was despatched last Sunday. It begins as follows:

"The German government has taken note of the American suggestion with lively interest, and sees therein new proof of friendly feelings, which are fully reciprocated by Germany. The suggestion corresponds also to the German wish that the naval war should be waged according to rules which, without subjecting one or the other belligerent powers to onerous restrictions of methods of warfare, would take into consideration the interests of neutrals, as well as the laws of humanity."

"In this sense, the German note of February 16 already has pointed out that the observance of the London

CIVIC ELECTIONS AT GLACE BAY YESTERDAY

Sydney, N. S., Mar. 2.—Daniel Cameron was elected mayor of Glace Bay today. His majority over W. D. Graham was eighty-seven and over Allan J. MacDonald 403. The four councillors elected were Warren Moffatt, Arthur MacDonald, P. McIntyre and Patrick Casey. There were no issues in the contest.

"GOD SAVE THE KING, GOD SAVE IRELAND"

Dublin, Feb. 28.—Recruiting posters, which are being displayed all over Ireland, bear across the bottom the inscription, "God save the King. God save Ireland."

The Irish Times comments on the inscription: "We welcome what is, we think, an official innovation. In the national harmony of these two prayers lies the hope of Ireland's future peace and greatness."

Daring Flight Over Enemy's Line By a Russian Princess

Made Two Trips and Reconnoitred Austro-German Positions — Fired on by Enemy but Not a Bit Afraid.

Petrograd, March 2 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The Princess Shakhovskaya, who recently went to the front as a military aviator, has sent back to the editor of the Bourso Gazette an account of her flight over the enemy's positions. She had made three flights, the shortest an hour in length and the longest two hours, when the letter was written.

"As I found myself over the German lines, I began to observe beneath me

the small clouds which indicated that the enemy had opened fire on my machine. Somehow I did not feel afraid, even when the bullets came quite close to me. Some of them even pierced the wings, but fortunately did not touch any vital part of the machine. After half an hour of flight, one grows quite accustomed to the situation. Later I flew in such severe cold that my petrol began to work badly. Luckily this lasted only a few seconds, which rather resembled hours."

RESTRICT NUMBER OF PASSENGERS CROSSING ENGLISH CHANNEL

Flushing, Holland, via London, Mar. 2.—The revival of first class passenger traffic across the Channel today found hundreds of persons anxious to obtain passage. Most of these were disappointed, however, because the booking of passengers is being greatly restricted.

TRAWLER SUNK BY MINE IN NORTH SEA

Hull via London, March 2.—The trawler Sapphire has been sunk by a mine in the North Sea. The crew of eleven were saved.

MIKE GIBBONS AWARDED NEWSPAPER DECISION.
Hudson, Wis., March 2.—Mike Gibbons, of St. Paul, was awarded a newspaper decision over Eddie McGoorty, of Oshkosh, Wis., in a ten-round, no-decision bout here tonight.