

GERMANS ARE MASSING FOR EAST PRUSSIAN OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT

RUSSIANS SINGLE HANDED HOLDING BACK 3 GREAT ARMIES IN THE EAST

London, Feb. 11.—Battle is following the eastern front, where Russia, single-handed, is fighting the forces of Germany, Austria, and Turkey. The Russians have held their lines against Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's army which attempted last week to break through to Warsaw and apparently have checked the Austro-German offensive in the Carpathians. They are now bent upon to defend the positions which they have won in East Prussia and Northern Poland.

The Germans are transferring men and guns by their splendid strategic railways, and have assumed the offensive on the right bank of the Lower Vistula, where an advance has brought them into the district of Sierpiec, which the Russians occupied a short time ago.

It is impossible to say yet whether the next big battle will take place in this district or in East Prussia, as Grand Duke Nicholas, with whom the initiative remains, has not disclosed his intentions. He may either strike between Tilsit and Insterburg, in East Prussia, or threaten to cut Von Hindenburg's communications with Thorn by a movement along the Lower Vistula.

Austrians Blocked in Carpathians.

No further change is noted in the Carpathians, but the Austrian official report, which complains of the obstacles of snow and the strong pressure of the Russians, suggests that their offensive has at least partially failed.

While the Austro-German force in the eastern part of the range seems to have been strong enough to compel the Russians to retire from Bukovina, the Russians appear, after the fierce battle of Sunday last, to have almost complete command of the middle and western portions of the mountains.

Except for a somewhat more severe engagement than usual in the Arconne, and another in Alsace, in which the Germans claim to have been successful, although the French say that they have regained the ground temporarily given up, the calm continues along the western front.

In the meantime the powers engaged in the struggle are putting their houses in order for a continuation of the war. The German Emperor has returned from the eastern front to Berlin to confer with his generals, including Von Moltke, who was retired after the first stages of the war.

Financial experts in Berlin are reported to be arranging for the floats

NOTICE TRIBUTE TO PREMIER CLARKE

Continued from page 1.

ment when the Dugal charges were made in the House? What was done? An independent commission, with men altogether outside the Legislature, was selected and the selection was left wholly to the Lieutenant Governor of the province.

"I will ask you people if at that time the government at that time was asked to investigate charges, but nothing was ever done. The matter of two-bridged bridges was also investigated by a house committee and every bit of evidence that might be obtained was not permitted and the charges were said by this committee not to have been proven.

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BY TELLING A CAPITAL STORY, HE THEN WENT ON TO PAY A HIGH TRIBUTE TO THE CHARACTER AND PERSONALITY OF HIS LEADER, THE GREAT OF THE EVENING.

Turning to the work of his own department, Mr. Murray said that his object was to give the people attached to the land a more practical system of education. New Brunswick had reason to be proud of its educational system, but only a small percentage of people were able to go to universities.

"We believe," he added, "that the basis of success in agriculture is education. We have introduced into our public schools a system of elementary education, which has been well received by the young people, and has met with strong approval of everybody. Our policy is to impart to the child in the common school in the practical thing of life, particularly those pertaining to agriculture, the great source of our wealth."

Continuing Mr. Murray said the experience of Denmark showed the value of the policies his department were following. That country with only about one quarter of the soil of New Brunswick had by means of sound education and co-operation increased its exports of farm products from \$12,000,000 to \$125,000,000 in a few years. He went on to speak of the work of the Women's Institutes, now numbering 60, and their effect in promoting interest in the possibilities and beauties of rural life.

Speaking of the potato situation Mr. Murray said it was a serious one. We had a crop of 10,000,000 bushels last year. Over 2,000,000 bushels were still held by farmers. The agricultural department had tried to deal with the situation. Cables to England showed that the price in London was 100 shillings a ton, but ocean freight rates were prohibitive. New Brunswick potatoes were a food urgently needed in England, but it was impossible to get them there.

The Minister then stated that he had sent a representative to Cuba, and found the market for potatoes and other farm produce there was good. He had then interviewed Hon. Geo. E. Foster, and arrangements had been made for a fortnightly steamship service from St. John to Cuba. He hoped dealers would take advantage of this service. The government had arranged with J. C. Menzer to give dealers and farmers information about the Cuban markets and would also put them in communication with Cuban brokers who would give preference to New Brunswick products.

Taking our agricultural resources as a basis we are a highly favored people. Our position as the gateway of Canada, gives us an advantage no other province possesses.

"I am proud to be a citizen of New Brunswick, and a member of the government led by Hon. Geo. J. Clarke, and I am satisfied that in the future our government will merit the hearty approval of the people, as it has in the past," concluded Mr. Murray.

Special Taxes, Singing Revue, Necessary Unavoidable Budget.

(Continued from page 1.)

The Finance Minister, sketched briefly the financial conditions for the year which closes March 31 and said that in his special August last he had anticipated a decline in revenue owing to the reduction and increase in ocean traffic, and, above all, the cessation of Canadian borrowings with its consequent effect on the revenue. However, practically counting on the revenue for the year, he said Mr. White had greater than was, at the end of the year. As against the revenue for the year ending March 31, he estimated the total revenue at \$130,000,000, as against \$125,000,000 for the preceding year. The current account, he estimated, would be about \$140,000,000, and special expenditure for the year, he estimated, would be about \$100,000,000. The result, he said, would be a surplus of \$30,000,000. He said that the surplus was due to the fact that the government was able to do as far as possible, the province works which had already been undertaken before the war, and that the surplus would be used for the relief of distressed districts of the province.

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London, Feb. 11.—The following statement from the general staff of the Russian commander-in-chief was made public today:

"It has been definitely established that the Germans are concentrating very great forces in East Prussia. These forces have started an offensive, which they are developing, especially in the direction of Wilkowyski (north of Augustowo) and Lyck. The presence is reported of units composed of new recruits from Central Germany.

"Our troops, keeping the enemy in check, are retiring from the Mazurian Lakes toward the shelter of the Vistula. On the right bank of the Vistula some small encounters have taken place in the direction of Myschenetz, toward Ostroleka and in the region of Serpocz on the Skwa river.

"On the left bank of the Vistula there have been only cannonades. In the Carpathians the enemy made attacks to the west of Mezalobortch, in the direction of Iabonow, to the east of the Usok Pass. We repulsed all these attacks and also a German offensive on the heights of Koziocka.

"We seized the heights near Rabbe, to the east of the Lypkow Pass, after a violent fight and captured as many as one thousand prisoners."

Germans to Quit Lodz.

London, Feb. 12.—Telegraphing from Petrograd the Daily Chronicle's correspondent says:

"The indications are that the Germans plan to withdraw from Lodz. All their stores have been removed from the factories and sent to Germany.

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reminded the House that war broke out on August 4 last, but for some days previously it was understood that war was coming. There was no alarm on the Pacific coast and a natural alarm. There was no panic, but alarm over the condition of affairs. On August 3 the naval department received a telegram from the naval officials at Victoria, B. C., stating that two submarines at Seattle had actually been completely in dry dock since it was purchased for \$1,150,000. They were ready for action, had torpedoes on board, and the Chilean government could not take possession.

Admiral Roberts had purchased. The naval department immediately took steps and consulted the admirals of the department who were in fact of the navy department. A telegram came from Sir Richard McBride saying that after consultation with Mr. Martin Burrell and the naval authorities he had advanced the \$1,000,000 necessary for the purchase. This sum was later repaid.

But Mr. Hazen did not stop at that. He called to the British Admiralty for its opinion, and a reply was received by cable recommending the purchase by the Canadian government if the vessels could be manned by Canadians.

Mr. Pugsley—"Then the submarines were purchased before war was declared."

Mr. Hazen reported that it was fortunate that Sir Robert McBride had done so. An effort was made to stop their getting outside of United States territorial waters, and the delay of even a few hours would have cost Canada these vessels. They had been told that if it had been known that the submarines were there north of Seattle, the vessels would have ventured into the waters around Victoria. Indeed German cruisers were at that time not very far from Victoria, and they were in the Pacific Ocean. The presence of these submarines had a splendid moral effect. They were efficient. They did good work, and they were doing it in doing splendid defence work.

Mr. Hazen in reply to the statement of Mr. Pugsley that one of the submarines had been in dry dock since it had been purchased, and for greater safety they were regularly run into dry dock overnight at Victoria and given to them. This was far from satisfactory.

Dr. Clark of Red Deer objected to the introduction of this reference to the great naval money to build dreadnoughts.

"So far as I am concerned," shot back the Premier, "I shall be governed largely by the side of the House. If there is going to be a fight it will not be a one-sided fight. This challenge aroused the Conservatives to a great deal of enthusiasm, and the cheering was loud and prolonged."

The Premier, who was in no mood for quarter, pointed out that the tone adopted by Mr. Pugsley was intended to provoke the kind of debate which had ensued.

"If there is going to be an attack," he concluded amid a storm of applause, "we are quite ready and prepared to carry the war into the enemy's territory."

The Minister of the Naval Service concluded by saying he was sorry that Mr. Pugsley had seen fit to make charges of such a serious character and such insinuations in this time of war. He invited the most careful scrutiny and investigation of this transaction. He felt sure that after such an investigation Mr. Pugsley would come to the conclusion that his suspicions were unfounded, and that the purchase was in the best interests of this country.

Sir Robert Borden said it would have been better if Mr. Pugsley had obtained the papers first and made his charges afterwards. He suspected that if he had the papers he would not have been able to make the speech.

Sir Richard McBride had not taken the action he did the night before. He could not have been secured by Canada, and so the coast of British Columbia would not have been so secure.

Pugsley's Inconsistency.

It was the most undesirable thing, said the Premier, that any member of the House so seek to depreciate the value of munitions of war purchased by Canada. He twitted Mr. Pugsley that he had made his charge as a submarine at this time when he had stood up and refused to vote that aid which would have been of infinitely more vital aid at the present time.

Provincial Secretary.

Dr. Landry, who was given a splendid reception, said he arose with some trepidation. He would like to be able to speak in his mother tongue, but he did not feel equal to the task of expressing his appreciation of his leader, Hon. Geo. J. Clarke, in English. He spoke of the road policy of the province and the fact that it had produced results in the way of improving the highways of the province to an extent that had not been known for many years under previous governments.

In the few years the present government was in power it had built more permanent bridges than the old government had built in the last 50 years. He pointed out that the administration of the roads by the old government had been poor and when the present government came into power all the roads in the province were bad and some took the form of a forest, swamps and ravines. Any person who would not admit that under the present system the roads are 50 to 100 per cent better than before, was not sticking to the truth.

The good government party had had no time to get its legs under it. The Northumberland deal, the millions of dollars not collected for stampage and other scandals were poor foundations for the Government of the province. The object of the people was not to secure good government but to insure the people of the province that they would defeat the government candidates. The Premier had held in St. John to bring out opposition for the Attorney General, but the good people of St. John would not stand for it and the Hon. Mr. Baxter was returned.

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War Expenditures

Calculating with the expenditures he noted that the Prime Minister had mobilized, transporting and maintaining First Expeditionary Force of the present fleet of \$30,000,000. The government had only a temporary surplus of \$100,000,000. The total expenditure for the year would be \$110,000,000. The result, he said, would be a surplus of \$30,000,000.

PUGSLEY TAKEN TO TASK BY MR. HAZEN

Continued from page 1.

In reply, Sir Robert Borden stated that he was not prepared to speak in regard to these rumors at present, but he ventured to state that the government had an opportunity to pass upon the price of all ammunition bought through the Canadian government before paying for it. He also ventured the statement that prices had even higher than those mentioned had been paid since the beginning of the war by the British and Allied governments for ammunition shipbuilding plants.

Dr. Pugsley then asked for the papers in connection with the purchase of two submarines for the Pacific coast. He stated that in regard to the order-in-council authorizing the purchase there had been two rather singular facts, the first being that while the price was stated at \$1,050,000, it actually cost \$1,150,000; the second order-in-council stated that the Chilean government was "unable to receive" the submarines, the natural inference being that its reasons were financial ones, while Dr. Pugsley had been informed that it was because the boats were not properly built. The member for St. John then took a fling at Hon. J. D. Hazen, stating that he had done all he could to prevent war vessels being built in Canada. He declared that the facts showed Sir Richard McBride, who might be described as the sixteenth member of the government, had evidently been pulling the leg of the Minister of Marine. Dr. Pugsley then read an account of the Seattle Sunday Times of the rejection of submarines by the Chilean government because they lacked buoyancy and were out of date.

Dr. Pugsley stated that it was the impression on the coast that some person had received a commission in connection with the submarine purchase. He said that he was in favor of adding submarines to the Canadian navy. There were in Canada several shipyards at which they could be built, notably at Moncton, where there was a magnificent shipbuilding plant at Montreal, Esquimaux, Lewis, Halifax and other places.

He then referred to a Montreal despatch in a New York paper to the effect that eight first-class submarines were being built at the Vickers plant in Montreal. He wished to know whether it were correct.

In reply, Hon. J. D. Hazen stated he believed eight submarines were being constructed at the Vickers plant in Montreal, he presumed for the British government. They were to be completed by August next.

Dr. Pugsley retorted that the center seemed to have been shutting down on the government, as well as the press. He could see no harm in discussing a matter already published

HON. MR. HAZEN TAKES PUGSLEY TO TASK

Hon. J. D. Hazen said it was with extreme regret he had to listen to an old experienced parliamentarian like Mr. Pugsley make a speech of this kind. The member for St. John had made statements of a most serious nature, involving the defence of Canada on the Pacific Coast, statements which, even if they were true, should not have been made at such a time as the present. The statements were untrue and unworthy, and Mr. Pugsley was absolutely unjustified in the course he had taken. Some of the papers asked for might be of a secret character which could not be laid on the table, but enough would be produced to dispel all doubt as to the uprightness of the transaction.

However, he was not at all surprised at the course which Mr. Pugsley had taken, for after perusing the papers he would not be in the position of giving currency to rumors which had no foundation in fact. Attacks had been made upon the federal government and also upon Sir Richard McBride, and the statement had been made by Mr. Pugsley that the submarines were not suitable for the purpose for which they were intended, namely to assist in the defence of the Pacific Coast. A statement of that sort at the present time, if true, would gladden the heart of all those societies in the United States which were unfriendly to the Allies. If warranted they would have given joy to those in sympathy with Germany, but they were also depressing to our friends on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Hazen declared that if Mr. Pugsley's insinuations that there has been a scandalous character to the submarine purchase meant anything, it was that Sir Richard McBride had been party to a game to defraud the people of this country. It would have been more mainly to have made his charge as a responsible member of this house instead of dealing in insinuations.

In a warm defence of the Premier Sir Richard McBride, Mr. Hazen said Sir Richard's connection with the submarines rounded to his credit and would meet with the approval of the people of Canada. If the papers had been brought down there would have been no opportunity of making a partisan speech for partisan purposes.

Presenting the facts regarding the purchase of the submarines, Mr. Hazen

Potatoes For the Empire.

The province had been among the first to offer its resources and men to the fullest extent in the service of the Empire when war was declared. It was learned that the province could send and as soon as possible a cargo of potatoes was sent to England for the destitute.

The statement that B. Frank Smith profited to the extent of \$25,000 through the shipment of the potatoes was absolutely untrue and the potatoes were highly appreciated by the people of England.

The forward movement in the province would continue, the Hon. Mr. Baxter will be properly classed. Honest elections will be conducted by the government and the government will stand because it is worthy to stand.

In regard to the war the Empire must win and the people of the Empire must be kept in a warm regard. It is the duty of the government to keep the flag waving and to be able to sing Rule Britannia.

Leut. D. B. Pidgeon then sang "The Bushman," being given a warm reception. In response to an enthusiastic encore and cries of "Tipperary," he sang the famous marching song of the British soldiers, the gathering joining in the chorus with great heartiness.

Geo. W. Fowler

George W. Fowler, M. P. then arose to propose the adjournment of the provincial government and what it had done, but after listening to the pre-

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Hon. J. A. Murray.

Hon. J. A. Murray, Minister of Agriculture, who on rising was greeted with loud cheers, began his address

Special Taxes, Singing Revue, Necessary Unavoidable Budget.

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