

# The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

The News

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## RUSSIANS NOW ON HUNGARIAN SIDE OF MOUNTAIN PASSES AND ARE PUSHING FORWARD ALONG WHOLE EASTERN FRONT

### CZAR'S TROOPS HAVE CAPTURED CISNA AN IMPORTANT STRATEGIC POSITION IN THE CARPATHIANS

Are Also Advancing From Dukla Pass to Head of Line of Railway Running South Into Hungary and Fighting Near Other Important Railways—Have Taken Many Prisoners—They are Forging Ahead in Northern Poland as Well—Quiet in the Western Theatre of the War.

London, April 5, 10.50 p. m.—The attention of the public for the time being is directed toward the great struggle for the Carpathian passes where the Russians apparently are making very steady progress despite the obstinate resistance offered by the Austrian and German troops.

The Russians are on the Hungarian side of both the Dukla and Lupkow passes, and with the aid of continual reinforcements are gaining the heights which dominate Usok Pass. Even the Austrian official report admits that fighting is now taking place in the Laborca Valley, which is south of Lupkow Pass, while the Russians tonight announce the capture of Cisna, an important station on the high mountains between Lupkow and Usok Passes, where they captured a great stock of war munitions and provisions.

The Russians are also advancing from Dukla Pass on Bartfeld, which is at the head of the line of railway running south into Hungary, and fighting not far from Mezolaborca, another important railroad head. On Saturday and Sunday they captured in the Carpathians upwards of 3,000 prisoners. They also claim another success in Bukovina and the capture of another thousand prisoners, while the Austrians also assert that they repulsed a Russian force which attempted to cross the Danube river.

The Russians are also making progress in Northern Poland, a German official report telling of the repulse of a Russian attack on Mariampol, which is considerably west of the region which a few days ago was in the possession of the Germans.

So far as the western front is concerned, comparative calm continues, the French having little to report, while the Germans announce the repulse of French attacks in the Woerre and Argonne regions, and of a Belgian attempt to recover ground which they recently lost in Flanders.

made to fit the hind small cost for a crank work loading and un-crank axle. We also tools.

**JOHN, N. B.**

**BRITISH ARMY SPREAD OUT LIKE FAN, GRIMLY HOLDING THIRTY MILES**

(Continued from page 1.)

Plug street, although it is spelled a little differently on the maps. To reach you have of course to come within the shot of the enemy, for in most places the Germans and British trenches are more than 200 yards from each other, and here they are waiting, fifty or fifty yards apart. One creeping crawl at dusk along paths which bits of experience has told the soldiers are the best means of approaching, and one eventually scrambled into a communication trench, which, with a number of zig-zags, leads you to the first trench, where the men are waiting, in hand, in case of attack, or for an occasional snapshot through a loophole in the trench parapet.

The trenches in Plug street are like the other trenches—very exciting to look about before you reach them, and unless you happen to arrive when the enemy are bursting overhead, comparatively dull and matter-of-fact when you are there. It is only the chance of death that gives them their peculiar interest or other holes excavated by men in army earth. The bee-like buzz of occasional bullet overhead reminds you that death is awaiting for its prey. Plug street has a fame which will endure. All winter the men squashed out in its awful mud, making little number of slimy, ankle-deep or knee-deep lanes from point to point among the trees. In course of time each of the muddy woodland alleys received its name from the men in the ranks.

**ANADIAN POTATOES SELLING AT \$2.75 ON HAVANA MARKET.**

Havana circulars of March 28, received by the Cuban consul report that a demand which was prevailing for a long time has not fallen off, but the arrivals reported are heavy, prices have declined to \$2.25 for codfish, \$7.50 for haddock, and \$5.75 for halibut. The demand for codfish in cases has been very limited during the week, and although some animation can be expected, less have declined to \$1.35 and \$1.50 for case for Norwegian variety and \$2.00 to \$1.75 for cod from other sources. There is no change to report in the price of salt water fish, but the market for potatoes has continued falling without any variation to report, but due to heavy stocks, holders wish to get rid of them. Quotations are \$2.75 per Canadian barrel and \$1.87 per 100 pounds for bags.

**Gagetown News.**

Gagetown, N. B., March 31.—On Monday morning the Gagetown branch of the Red Cross sent forward to Halifax a box containing 20 pairs of socks, 20 pairs of shirts and a muffler. This branch was, in all, sent the following: One hundred and thirty pairs of socks, 90 pairs of shirts, 20 pairs of trousers, 14 pairs of wristlets and 2 pairs of ed socks. Besides this work four quilts have been made for the Belgian relief. Great interest is being shown in all branches of patriotic work, and there are few homes in the vicinity where something has not been done to help the soldiers and wounded soldiers. One lady who does not wish her name mentioned, has contributed a cushion in colored berber work on black velvet, and this is now in use in one of the Red Cross stores for the benefit of the Red Cross.

In the pulp of the Methodist church on Sunday evening, the pastor, Rev. H. Harrison, referred strongly to the men who are basing upon the treaty of war to benefit their own financial interests.

Miss Polly Scovil, of Queenstown, was visitor here on Monday.

Miss E. Pearl Babbitt, who has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. R. T. Babbitt for the past week, left on Tuesday morning for Montreal, and will continue her course for special work until she goes over seas with the McGill hospital.

Miss Winifred Babbitt accompanied her mother to Montreal, and will spend the week visiting friends in St. John.

Mrs. Daniel Mahoney and Miss Mary were visitors in Fredericton on Tuesday.

Frank Hayden and George Owens also spent Tuesday in Fredericton.

William Cooper is seriously ill of pneumonia at the home of his father, John Cooper, Duck Cove. The latter also, who has been ill through the winter, remains such the same.

Miss Pearl Peters left on Tuesday afternoon for Rothesay, where she will spend some weeks with her brother, Dr. Oliver Peters, and Mrs. Peters.

Miss R. Dunn was a passenger to Fredericton on Tuesday.

Captain F. L. Robinson, who has been spending some weeks at his home here, left on Tuesday for the city, where he will resume his duties on the Charles E. Lester.

Mrs. E. S. Brodie was a visitor in Fredericton on Tuesday.

Mrs. H. B. Bridges left on Tuesday for St. John, where she will spend the week visiting friends.

**WILL RECOMMEND IT.**

Commissioner McEllan said yesterday morning that he would recommend at the next meeting of the common council that the request of a local company for the use of the machinery hall in the exhibition building for the manufacture of shrapnel shells, should be granted. The company would pay rental, and would install the additional power and the special machinery at their own cost. The commissioner said he regarded it as of as much importance as matters of patriotism for the city to assist in the manufacture of ammunition as to help in housing the soldiers and that the proposal would have his support.

of liquor, it is now believed that total prohibition will not be necessary.

**Russians Sweeping Onward.**

Petrograd, via London, April 5, 10 p. m.—The following official statement concerning the progress of the war was given out here tonight:

"Along the front west of the Niemen river, yesterday, our troops continued to make successful progress at certain points.

"In the Carpathians, during the night of April 2-4, and during the whole of the following day, in the region north of Bartfeld, there was fierce fighting with artillery and bayonet. We took twenty officers, and more than 1,200 soldiers prisoners, and captured two machine guns. At the same time we continued to make progress at the front between Mezolaborca and Usok. In the course of the day we captured about twenty-five officers, and more than 2,000 soldiers. We took three guns.

"Having occupied the railway stations at Cisna (in the Carpathians on the Galician side, about fifteen miles east of Lupkow), we captured engines and locomotives, as well as a great stock of ammunition, and part of a provision train.

"There was desperate fighting Wednesday and Thursday near the village of Olenka, to the north of Czernowitz (Bukovina), as a result of which we took more than a thousand prisoners whom the Austrians had left behind.

"On the other sectors of our front the general situation has undergone no material change.

"On the third of April, in the Black Sea, near the Crimean coast, our fleet exchanged shots at long range with the cruisers Goeben and Breslau (former German cruisers now under the Turkish flag, having been re-named the Sultan Selim and Midilli respectively), and pursued them until dusk. During the night our torpedo boats encountered the cruisers one hundred miles from the Bosphorus, but the enemy opened a vigorous fire and avoided an engagement.

**In the West.**

Paris, April 5, 10.09 p. m.—The following French official statement regarding the fighting in the western theatre of war was given out here tonight:

"The day has been one of rain and fog along the whole front.

"At the forest d'Ally, southeast of St. Mihiel, we captured three successive lines of trenches. We also gained a footing in one portion of the enemy's works northeast of Regneviller.

**The Berlin Statement.**

Berlin, via London, April 5, 7.55 p. m.—The following official statement was given out today at the War office:

"Violent fighting continues in the Laborca Valley and the neighborhood.

"On the other front some artillery engagements are reported, but generally it is calm. Near Drahobynia, east of Zalesitrow, a strong hostile force which attempted to cross the Danube river was repulsed after many hours of fighting.

"We captured 1,400 men.

**A Warning From Holland.**

Washington, April 5.—The Netherlands government has notified the United States that any foreign ship misusing the Dutch flag, or which attempts to make a pretense of possessing Dutch nationality, will not be allowed to depart from or pass through waters under the jurisdiction of the Netherlands.

**Japan and China.**

The Hague, via London, April 5, 9.45 p. m.—The Japanese government today that war had been declared between China and Japan. Both the Chinese and the Japanese ministers at The Hague deny that there is any truth in the report.

**ITALIANS AROUSED OVER REPORTED SINKING OF SHIP BY THE GERMANS**

Genoa, Italy, April 5, 1.15 p. m., via Paris, 9.15 p. m.—News was received here today that a German submarine had sunk the Italian steamer Luigi Parodi, which left Baltimore on Jan. 23 with a cargo of coal for Genoa. The report has caused a profound impression here, and there are many expressions of resentment. Great excitement prevails, and the authorities have taken strong measures to protect the German colony and German shops from the possible execution of reprisals. Nothing is known as to the fate of the crew of the Luigi Parodi, which was made up entirely of Genoese.

**TURKS AND AUSTRIANS IN BULGARIAN RAID**

Paris, April 5, 8.15 p. m.—A news despatch received here from Nish, Serbia, says that among the so-called Bulgarian irregulars who were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners during their recent invasion of Serbian territory, were a large number of Turks and Austrians.

The Bulgarians Excuse.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Saturday, April 5, via London, April 5, 7.05 p. m.—The commander at Strumitza telegraphs that the villagers of Vallandova, exasperated by the cruel conduct of the Serbian authorities, rose in revolt and killed the Serbian guards. Reinforcements were sent in, and the villagers were forced to flee to the frontier. Measures have been taken to disarm rebels who reached Bulgarian territory.

**CARRANZA'S TROOPS DEFEAT VILLA IN A BLOODY BATTLE**

Laredo, Texas, April 5.—Advices reaching Carranza adherents here tonight say that in a three days fight near Los Ebanos, thirty miles south of Tampico, Mexico, Villa forces have lost 1,100 killed and about 1,000 in prisoners.

According to the report Villa's troops attacked Carranza forces at Los Ebanos Friday. After a fierce battle the Villa army was compelled to retreat leaving 800 dead on the field.

The Villa forces returned Saturday, according to the report, and after a fight lasting through Sunday, the Villa general ordered a retreat, leaving 800 dead on the field, the Carranza army taking 1,000 prisoners.

**BRITISH ATHLETE IS KILLED AT THE FRONT**

London, April 6, 3.08 a. m.—Captain Wyndham Halswelle, the well known British runner, was killed fighting at the front on March 31, it was announced here today. Capt. Halswelle broke the quarter mile record at the Olympic games in London in 1908 in an exciting contest. He also held other athletic records.

Von Der Goltz at Vienna.

London, April 6, 4.25 a. m.—A despatch received by Reuter's Telegram Company from Berlin by way of Amsterdam, states that Field Marshal Baron Kolmar Von Der Goltz has arrived at Vienna en route to Constantinople.

**ELEVEN KILLED IN ILLINOIS MINE EXPLOSION**

Greenville, Ill., April 5.—Eleven men lost their lives as the result of an explosion of black damp in the Shoal Creek coal mine near here this morning.

Approximately 400 others who had just entered the mines, escaped uninjured. Ten bodies of the dead had been recovered tonight. Only the body of T. H. Burns, who was among the first to enter the mine and whose lamp is believed to have caused the explosion, could not be found.

An hour before the explosion the mine inspector, after the customary daily examination, had pronounced the mine safe. In 1910 six men were killed in a similar explosion at this mine. In 1911 two men were killed in a black damp explosion there.

**GLOOM IN CHICAGO "BLACK BELT"**

Chicago, April 5.—Several white men in that part of Chicago known as the "Black Belt," which was the home of Jack Johnson before he became a fugitive from justice, taunted a crowd of negroes tonight by cheering Willard. A general fight ensued and riot calls brought police from three stations. Several arrests were made. No one was injured seriously. The police stopped several other fights between whites and blacks.

The negroes throughout the district, which is one of the largest negro communities in the country, were decidedly discontent.



## GERMANS SAID FRENCH FIRE WAS HORRIBLE

Survivors Captured After Terrific Fighting at Meuse Declare the Eighth Bavarian Regiment Was Decimated—"Must Not Give In," is the Order—Violent Hand-to-Hand Contests.

Paris, April 6, 1 a. m.—Combats at the Eparges, in the department of Meuse, on March 18, 19 and 20, were no less brilliant and successful than the preceding engagements, according to the French official "eye-witness" in a report giving further details of the battles on this part of the front.

"The most recent success," says the report, "was due to the intense artillery preparation, the very prompt assault and violent hand-to-hand fighting. In the trenches captured from the enemy, in which our heavy artillery fire caused great excavations, we found bodies cut up and half buried in earth.

"Survivors who were captured declare that the French artillery fire was horrible. Others say that the Eighth Bavarian regiment was decimated, having lost two thousand men and sixteen officers during February. One battalion was reduced to eighty-seven men. Despite this one of the German prisoners asserted that he heard a German general say:

"We are ready to sacrifice a division, even an entire army corps of one hundred thousand, but we must not give in."

An official note relates facts performed by several officers and soldiers among them Private Rookeet, who, during a counter-attack by the Germans, jumped on a parapet and killed seven of the enemy."

**CANADIAN CASUALTIES**

Ottawa, April 6.—The casualties among the Canadian expeditionary forces issued this morning by the militia department are as follows:

**FIRST BATTALION.**

Died of Wounds.

March 24—Sapper William Shaw. Next of kin, Emily Shaw, Tyneholm, Osmond-sharpe, Leeds (Eng.).

**DIVISIONAL CAVALRY.**

Injured.

March 28—Lance Corporal Raymond Ralph Tooley, No. 11 Stationary Hospital, Rouen, fracture left radius contusion right thigh. Next of kin, Lily Stanton, Care Mr. Justice Beck, 16th street, Edmonton (Alb.).

**DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.**

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**RUSSIAN MINES THICK.**

Stockholm, April 5, via London, April 6, 2.28 a. m.—The Dagbladet states that it learns from the Swedish naval authorities that Russian ships have laid a large number of mines along the Baltic coast of Germany from Rugen Island to Barnholm Island. It is said that the Swedish naval officials have stationed torpedo boats in the Baltic to warn shipping of the mines. Ferry traffic between Trelleborg and Sassnitz has been discontinued on account of floating mines which have destroyed five German vessels in the past ten days.

## FRIENDLY COMMENT ON NOTE TO GREAT BRITAIN FROM UNITED STATES

American Government Makes Mild Protest Against Rights of Allies to Place Embargo on All Commercial Intercourse Between Germany and Neutral Countries—The Feeling in England.

Washington, April 5.—The United States government today made public its note to Great Britain, announcing that it "could not admit," either the right of the Allies or their claims for justification in placing an embargo on all commercial intercourse between Germany and neutral countries.

"To admit it," says the communication, "would be to assume the attitude of impartiality toward the present enemies of Great Britain, which would be obviously inconsistent with the solemn obligations of this government in the present circumstances, and for Great Britain to make such a claim would be for her to abandon and set at naught the principles for which she has consistently and earnestly contended in other times and circumstances."

The note reviews at length the legal phases of a blockade of belligerent territory, and virtual blockade of neutral ports. In conclusion, the United States states its expectation that Great Britain, after having considered "the possibilities of serious interruption of American trade," under the order-in-council, "will take steps necessary to avoid them, and in the event that they should unhappily occur, will be prepared to make full reparation for every act, which under the strictest international law constitutes a violation of neutral rights."

The American communication interprets the circumstances under which Great Britain claims to be justified in adopting retaliatory measures toward her enemies as "merely a reason for her extraordinary activities," by her naval forces, "and not a cause for a blockade, involving on neutrals all the penalties of attempting to break through."

"We apprehend that jurists will contend the proposal involves a far more serious infraction of international law than the Allies' present measures, but the plea certainly is worthy of a more friendly examination."

"These considerations apart, the Washington government makes an important and valuable contribution in a suggestion which appears to bear the character of an invitation to the allied governments to declare a formal long distance blockade, involving on neutrals all the penalties of attempting to break through."

"We apprehend that jurists will contend the proposal involves a far more serious infraction of international law than the Allies' present measures, but the plea certainly is worthy of a more friendly examination."

The Chronicle.

The Daily Chronicle complains that President Wilson makes no opinion of the fact that the neutrals have complete immunity from blockade penalties, and adds:

"This silence seems to us decidedly the least friendly and least candid thing that President Wilson has done in his correspondence with our government. No doubt the president is in a difficult position and his note seems to reflect perplexity by its very style of expression. We are sure that the British government will do its best to meet him, but it is impossible for the Allies to allow non-contraband goods to reach Germany, without destroying their policy."

**WANT COTTON PLACED ON CONTRABAND LIST.**

Fromont British Scientists Point Out That it is Used for Explosives—Government Has so Far Declined to Move.

London, April 6, 8.34 a. m.—A number of influential scientists and engineers, headed by Lord Kelvin, have been for some time urging the government to place cotton on the contraband list, on the ground that it is used for explosives.

The correspondence between these parties and the government has been published, showing that they have brought the strongest arguments before the government that unless drastic measures are taken to exclude cotton from Germany, Great Britain is virtually supplying the Germans with ammunition.

"The government, however, so far has declined to move, and has referred the petitioners to the recent order-in-council."

"The Standard, in an editorial on the American note, complains of the supineness of the government in this connection, which, it supposes, is out of deference for the United States, and says:

"If the British government thereby hopes to avoid offending the United States it has little luck, for it is not with regard to these matters that President Wilson is insistent. He protests against shadowy and ineffective claims much more than against the severe enforcement of undoubted rights."

**GERMAN BALTIC FLEET CUT OFF BY ITS OWN MINES.**

London, April 6, 8.38 a. m.—The German Baltic fleet has been cut off from its base by its own mine field, which broke apart in a storm, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Mail. A large number of mines have floated into neutral waters.

The German fleet, returning from a Russian expedition, found the mines dangerously thick, and decided to retire between the islands of Gotland and Oland, until the sweepers can clear a passage.

**"DRY" MAKE BIG GAINS IN MICHIGAN ELECTIONS**

Detroit, April 5.—Returns received up to midnight tonight indicated sweeping victories for the "Dry" in the local option contests which featured the Michigan state election today. Incomplete returns also showed large majorities for the Republican state ticket.

The Daily Mail says:

"The American people are naturally reasonable and just, and the distinguishing feature of the note is its friendly tone and general fairness. The Mail reminds Americans that the British government has carefully avoided the use of the word 'blockade,' admits that the demands for the expeditious settlement of prize court cases is a perfectly fair demand, and concludes:

"When all is said, England has reason to be profoundly grateful to America."

The Telegraph.

The Daily Telegraph in an editorial says that it finds in the American note a tendency to discuss the British case.