

FIERCENESS OF RUSSIAN DRIVE FORCING THE ENEMY TO EVACUATE THE IMPORTANT FORTRESS OF LUTSK

Germans Lose One of Three Strongholds in Volhynia Around Which Sanguinary Fighting Took Place Last Fall When Teuton Drive Was Under Way.

REPORTED THE ALLIES HAVE LANDED TROOPS AT CORINTH FORMING RING AROUND GREECE

Athens Government Ordered by Entente to Hand Passports to Representatives of Central Powers.

ALLIED ARTILLERY IN WEST SHELLING ENEMY.

Russia Throwing Reinforcements Into East Galicia — German Trenches in West Shattered by Big Guns of British and French.

Russia Reinforcing Army in E. Galicia

The offensive which the Russians launched against the Austro-Hungarian in East Galicia and along the Carpathian frontier Christmas eve, described as the "New Year's Battle," came to an end January 15, according to the Austro-Hungarian war office, with the Teutons holding all their lines of the eighty mile front, having inflicted losses on the Russians estimated at 70,000 men killed or wounded and six thousand captured.

That this ends only one phase of the offensive, however, is indicated by the Austrian official statement that Russian reinforcements are being thrown into East Galicia. The Austrians, all along, have considered that the big Russian offensive was undertaken with important military and political objects in view. To it has been attributed the dual purpose of lessening the strain on the Entente Allies in the Balkans, and possibly of causing Romania to enter the war on the side of the Entente Allies.

Unofficial advices from Kiev are to the effect that the Germans are evacuating Lutsk, one of the triangle of fortresses in Volhynia, around which there was sanguinary fighting in the Teutonic drive of the Russians last fall.

Still farther north, to the southeast of Riga, and south of Widsy, the Russians, during a snowstorm, made surprise attacks against German posts and destroyed them.

From a political point of view Greece again has become a centre of great interest. In addition to the report that the Entente Allies have ordered Greece to hand passports to the representatives of the Central Powers and their allies in the Kingdom, comes an assertion that British and French forces have been landed at Corinth, 48 miles west of Athens. Should the latter report prove true the Entente Allies would have a line of bases all around Greece—at Saloniki on the east; at Corinth on the south, and at Corfu on the west.

With the ending of the Montenegrin campaign by the capitulation of the Montenegrins to the Austro-Hungarians, hostilities for the moment have ceased in the Balkans, although a despatch from Athens reports the dropping of bombs by twenty-five French aeroplanes on a Bulgarian position northeast of Saloniki. Hundreds of Bulgarians are declared to have been killed in this attack, and a very large number wounded.

Allied Artillery Work Effective

The British and French on the western line continue their artillery duels with the Germans. Reports are declared of German trenches in the region of Moulin-Sous-Trentout, and the damaging of a German battery in the Vosges, while the British record the destruction of a large portion of the parapets of German trenches by the explosion of a mine near Pricourt. The Germans are declared to have suffered considerably from the effects of the explosions and the shells of the British guns which followed the detonation of the mine.

HUNS FORCED TO QUIT LUTSK

Kiev, Russia, Jan. 18, via Petrograd and London, Jan. 19.—Lutsk, the important fortress in Volhynia, one of the triangle of fortifications there, is being evacuated by the Germans, according to information obtained from prisoners arriving here. Four thousand prisoners have recently arrived here from the southwestern front.

PUGSLEY RESORTS TO OLD TACTICS IN PARLIAMENT

Again at Mud-Slinging Game With View to Making Political Capital—Protected by Privileges of Parliament Makes Charges and Insinuations—Dodges when Challenged.

Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, Jan. 18.—Hon. William Pugsley, in characteristic fashion, tonight reduced the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne from the high plane which has characterized it since its opening yesterday to the level of ward-heeling charges and insinuations and used the protection afforded by the privileges of parliament to make statements which he has not dared, and will not dare, to make outside the House.

He adopted the same tactics that he used last session in connection with the purchase of the two submarines by Sir Richard McBride for the Canadian government to assist in the defence of the British Columbian coast when it was threatened with attack by German cruisers early in the war. He made charges and insinuations on the floor of the House, but when the government held an investigation into all the circumstances connected with the purchase and invited everyone who knew anything to come and give evidence, and asked everyone who suspected anything wrong to assist the commission in detecting it, Mr. Pugsley found it better to his liking, and more conducive to his reputation as a public man, to keep away. He did not put in an appearance, nor did anyone appear on his behalf. The truth seems to be that Mr. Pugsley had not one iota of evidence to offer, and that the course of conduct he pursued was simply one of slander against a political opponent. The fact is that instead of wrong doing regarding the purchase of the submarines it was shown that the Premier of British Columbia did a timely and patriotic thing, and that the knowledge by the Germans that British Columbia possessed powerful weapons against their vessels of war kept them away.

Mr. Pugsley knows all these things and when he was making his new charges tonight his own side took them with amusement, but with admiration for the astute political manufacturing of the ex-minister of public works. Shortly after he began his speech he accused members and supporters of the government of making a regular practice of addressing political meetings under the guise of recruiting.

Backs Down.
When Mr. Hazen and Mr. Rogers challenged him to name one case where this had been done he replied: "The minister of militia went to Prescott the other night and took half a dozen Conservative members with him in khaki. They all got up and told the audience that Sir Sam Hughes was the greatest soldier since Napoleon."

"There is nothing political in that," said Mr. Rogers.
Of course there would be nothing political in that even if it was true, but Mr. Rogers and Mr. Hazen had cornered Mr. Pugsley and this was the only thing he could think of to bring near Pricourt. The Germans are declared to have suffered considerably from the effects of the explosions and the shells of the British guns which followed the detonation of the mine.

Mr. Pugsley—"A lawyer more competent than I had appear but was refused the right to be heard."
Mr. Meighen—"No, that is not right. He was only refused to cross examine witnesses on behalf of the Liberal party."
Mr. Pugsley again broke loose on Sir Charles Davidson, one of the most respected judges in Canada. He declared that the commission had only asked if any graft had been paid in connection with the purchase of the submarines.

GERMANY'S CASE LOST BEFORE IT GOES TO TRIAL

Feeble Attempts to Defend Submarine Piracy will Not Help Her Cause.

"HUMANITY" WHICH IS PECULIARLY HER OWN.

British Reply to Note on Barlong Case Refutes Berlin Standards and Shows up Hun Methods.

London, Jan. 18.—The British official view on the German note regarding the Barlong case was given out tonight, and follows:
"The Germans claim that their army and navy have observed, during the present war, the principles of international law and humanity, and that the German authorities take care that all violations will be carefully investigated and punished."
"Some surprise is expressed that the nation whose armed forces have been responsible for the sack of Louvain, the murder of hundreds of unoffending men, women and children on the Lusitania, and other ships, the execution of Miss Cavell, the introduction of poisonous gases, the poisoning of wells, attempted torpedoing of hospital ships, and countless other atrocities, should describe their methods of warfare as humane."

A Peculiar Brand of Humanity.

"It is further pointed out that it would be interesting to know how many German subjects, if any, have been punished for these atrocities. The Germans claim that the Arabic was torpedoed because the commander of the submarine had the conviction that the Arabic was about to ram the submarine. The facts are that the Arabic was deliberately sunk by a German submarine without warning and that she neither attempted to attack the submarine nor escape from it."

"With regard to the destruction of the British submarine E-13 in Danish waters, by a German torpedo boat destroyer, it is claimed that it came to a fight between the war vessels and that the submarine defended itself with gunfire. The facts are as follows: "The Germans found the submarine stranded in neutral waters and incapable of either offense or defense. The German destroyer fired a torpedo at the E-13. The torpedo exploded close to her. At the same moment the German destroyer fired with all her guns and that the commander of the E-13, whose submarine was afloat and not afloat, and who was unable to defend himself owing to being aground, gave orders to the crew to abandon her. While the men were in the water they were fired on by machine guns and with shrapnel."

"The Germans defend their action in the case of the Ruel on the ground that it was a measure of reprisal, in accordance with measures announced by the German government in February, 1915. It is claimed that these reprisals are legitimate, owing to the action of Great Britain in attempting to cut off from Germany all imports and starve the German people. The Germans thus maintain their submarine policy in consequence of the British measures against German trade."

"This is, of course, quite untrue, the exact opposite being the case. As far back as December, 1914, Admiral Von Tripitz foreshadowed the submarine blockade of Great Britain and submarine attacks were made on a merchant ship and a hospital ship on January 30, and February 3, respectively. Moreover, as far back as September, 1914, a Dutch ship, with a cargo of grain for Dublin and Belfast, was sunk by the Karlsruhe, and the American ship W. F. Payne similarly was sunk on January 28."

"Further, on February 4, the Ger-

CONSCRIPTION BILL WILL PROVIDE ALL MEN KITCHENER REQUIRES TO SECURE VICTORY

HUNDREDS OF BULGARIAN SOLDIERS KILLED IN RAID BY FRENCH AIRMEN

London, Jan. 18, 4:55 p. m.—Hundreds of Bulgarian soldiers were killed, and a very large number wounded, in a bombardment of Petritz, by a squadron of 25 French aeroplanes, according to despatches received in Athens and forwarded by the correspondent there of the Evening Standard.

Great damage was caused by the bombardment, the advice state. The provisioning of the Bulgarian forces on the Greco-Serbian frontier is being conducted with the greatest difficulty owing to the condition of the roads, due to bad weather, the correspondent adds.

Aviators report, he says, that the Bulgarian army at Gievell is being provisioned from the Veljeza district, the supplies being carried on the shoulders of large bodies of peasants whose services have been commandeered for the purpose.

The Petritz mentioned by the correspondent is probably Petrich, 53 miles northeast of Saloniki.

NEW BRUNSWICK GAVE \$17,307.65 TO RED CROSS FUND

Toronto, Jan. 18.—The meeting of the Canadian Red Cross Society today was attended by H. R. H. the Duke of Cornwall.

Donations from September 1, 1914, to December 31, 1915, reached \$1,108,473.67.

The provinces contributed as follows: Ontario, \$707,204.40; Manitoba, \$89,034.45; Quebec, \$78,886.45; Saskatchewan, \$72,806.19; British Columbia, \$54,596.63; Alberta, \$40,729.88; Nova Scotia, \$23,744.74; Prince Edward Island, \$18,734.90; New Brunswick, \$17,307.65; Yukon, \$3,429.24; United States, \$2,200.05.

AMHERST TO GET THE 150TH BATTALION

Montreal, Jan. 18.—The 150th Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, commanded by Lieut. Col. Horatio Barré, now being recruited in Montreal, will go into barracks at Amherst, N.S. The first draft for Amherst will consist of between 100 and 200 men and officers and they may go at the end of next week. Thereafter the men will be sent to Amherst as they are recruited.

A man government declared their intention of instituting a general submarine blockade of Great Britain and Ireland, with the avowed purpose of cutting off all supplies from these islands, and this blockade was put into effect on February 18.

"It was only on March 11 that the British government put into force, as a means of reprisal, measures against German trade, which the German government now try to maintain were the cause of their submarine policy."

"The Germans maintain that in the cases of the Arabic, the E-13 and the Ruel, they were only aiming at the destruction of hostile ships, and in no wise the destruction of helpless persons. The death roll of the Arabic, the shelling of British sailors as they were swimming ashore, after abandonment of the E-13, and the firing on the crew of the Ruel, who were attempting to save themselves in the boats, sufficiently answer this claim."

"With regard to the German refusal to submit the Barlong case, and the three cases put forward by the British government, for investigation by an impartial neutral tribunal, this action seems hard to explain, if the Germans are really so convinced as they say of the guilt of the British commander and the innocence of the perpetrators of the three outrages cited by the British government."

"So far as Great Britain is concerned, it is entirely untrue to state that the British government have left unfiled a just demand for investigation. They have proposed it, and it is the less because they have rejected it, doubtless because they know full well that the cases in which they are defendants would be decided against them by any impartial tribunal."

Secretary of War Confident of Success of the Measure.

GERMANY COMPLETELY ANSWERED DERBY SAYS.

Response by Men of Empire has Shown Enemy Britain Will Not Lack Army Large Enough and Fit to Give Her Licking.

London, Jan. 18.—The second day of the committee stage of the Military Service Bill in the House of Commons was chiefly interesting from the fact that it elicited the opinion of Earl Kitchener, secretary of war, that the bill would provide all the men he required to enable him to do all that was necessary to be done in order to secure victory.

This was announced by Walter Hume Long, president of the Local Government Board, who, in behalf of the government, read an amendment seeking to bring under the scope of the bill all youths attaining the age of 18 years. This amendment was lost.

The greatest discussion centered around Sir John Simon's amendment, which, if adopted, would virtually prevent any enlistment until investigation by a military tribunal proved the existence of a substantial number of single men not already attested, or actually engaged in war services.

Premier Asquith opposed this on the ground that the amendment struck at the basic principle of the bill, and the amendment was rejected by an overwhelming majority.

An amendment was accepted giving the admiralty first call on enlisted men desirous to enter the navy. T. J. McNamara, Secretary to the Admiralty, in this connection announced that supplementary estimates would be presented for another fifty thousand men for the navy by next March.

Another proposed amendment brought out the interesting announcement that not a single soldier of the 3,000,000 enlisted had suffered capital punishment, and on behalf of the government assurance was given that no man would be sentenced to death for any offense for which conscientious objection could be pleaded in defense.

The first clause of the bill was adopted without any radical modification.

Derby Satisfied and Confident.

London, Jan. 18 (6:30 p. m.)—Lord Derby received the correspondent of the Associated Press at the war office this afternoon, and for half an hour discussed the war outlook resulting from the Derby recruiting scheme and the compulsory Military Service Bill, more particularly their effect in assuring the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion.

Asked how many men would come forward under the Derby plan, and what the British fighting force in the field would be, he said: "It is impossible to make estimates on the numbers of men, for if the Angel Gabriel made an estimate some one would be found in the House of Commons to rise and challenge the estimate. But one essential thing is sure—it has been a complete answer to Germany, and has shown that we will have enough men to carry forward the war to a successful conclusion."

When Lord Derby was asked what a "successful conclusion" implied, he said: "Answering that might involve laying down terms of peace, such as Germany's getting out of Belgium and France, and so on, which is outside of my province. But certain it is of war means that it will be prosecuted until we have such a peace as will make it perfectly sure that there will be no further war of this kind in our time, or in our children's children's time. It will be absolutely conclusive, and nothing short of that."

WESTMORLAND COUNTY COUNCIL IN SESSION

A. T. LeBlanc, of Shediac new Warden—Councillor Siddal attends in Khaki—Committees appointed.

Special to The Standard.
Dorchester, Jan. 18.—The Westmorland County Council convened in annual session today in the county court house. The council was called to order by County Secretary Gesner A. Taylor and the oath administered by the secretary. The new board stands as follows: Salloway, Capt. J. W. Carter, I. N. Killam; Moncton, A. H. Milton, C. B. Keith; Shediac, Wm. Murray, A. T. LeBlanc; Dorchester, Simon Melanson, A. A. Stevens, C. C. Campbell, J. W. S. Black; Westmorland, M. G. Siddall, (in khaki), Samuel L. Smith; Botsford, Wilbur J. Allen, T. M. Gould; City of Moncton, F. C. Robinson, Benj. Tucker; town of Shediac, Dr. E. A. Smith; town of Sackville, Hanford Palmer; town of Sunny Brae, C. Andrew Blakney.

The records of the mid-summer session were read and approved. The election for a new warden resulted in the choice of Coun. A. T. LeBlanc of Shediac.

The Public Accounts Committee was appointed as follows: Councillors J. W. Carter, Keith, Murray, Smith, Gould, A. T. Smith, Campbell, Melanson, F. C. Robinson, Blakney and Palmer.

The committee on finance: Councillors Milton, Killam, Allen, Black, Siddall, Stevens, Tucker and Murray. After brief routine business the council adjourned to permit the public accounts committee to take up its work.

CHARLOTTE CO. COUNCIL MAKES GENEROUS OFFER

Special to The Standard.
St. Andrews, Jan. 18.—The council for the Municipality of Charlotte opened its annual session here today. Coun. A. Beecher Hawkins, of the Parish of Pennfield, was unanimously elected warden. The sum of \$7,500 was voted for patriotic purposes of which \$5,000 is for the Patriotic Fund, \$1,500 for Belgian Relief and \$1,000 for Red Cross.