

GERMANS HAMMERING AT RUSSIAN LINES NEAR WARSAW SUFFER ENORMOUS LOSSES

KAISER'S ARMIES CONTINUE THEIR ATTACKS ALONG THE BZURA AND RAWKA RIVERS

Few Advances Made Have Been at Great Cost—Believed They Are Preparing For Another Onslaught—Austro-German Army in Carpathians Offering Stubborn Resistance to Russian Forces—No Decisive Results in Sight—Quiet in Western War Area.

London, Feb. 3.—With comparative quiet prevailing on the western front, the fighting in the east, which is more strenuous and widespread, monopolizes attention.

While the Russians are on the offensive in East Prussia, Northwestern Poland and in the passes of the Carpathians, the Germans continue their attacks on the Russian lines along the Bzura and Rawka rivers. The invaders reached the Rawka line about the middle of December, and since that time have made at least half a dozen attacks in force against the Russian trenches, each time at undoubted heavy cost.

Nothing daunted, however, they have been repeating the attacks during the past week, and while they have made a slight advance it has been accomplished only after further great losses, according to the reports from the front.

Now it is believed that the Germans are preparing for still another onslaught, for only by compelling the Russians to strengthen their lines protecting Warsaw can they hope to divert the Russian attacks from East Prussia and Hungary.

Military men here hold to the belief that the Germans are attempting what seems virtually impossible in their efforts to force their way through to Warsaw. The Rawka and Bzura lines, which they have been attacking for six weeks, are exceedingly strong, for on the right banks of the rivers, which the Russians for the most part hold, the ground is considerably higher than on the left banks, so that the Russian infantry and artillery have a decided advantage.

Austro-German Army in Carpathians Offering Stubborn Resistance—Should the Germans break through

this barrier there is another line of entrenchments half way between the Bzura and Warsaw, with Blonie as the centre, which would have to be forced before the Polish capital fell.

In the Carpathians the Austrians and Germans are offering vigorous resistance to the Russians, and a decision has not yet been reached in the battle which has been in progress there for some days.

The statement in the Russian official report that there has been fighting to the southeast of Usok Pass, in the interior of Dukli Pass, and to the southeast of Beskid Pass, indicates the extent of the struggle for the possession of these important strategic points.

The attempt of a German submarine, as officially reported, to torpedo the British hospital ship Asturias, has attracted a great deal of attention in England, where it is strongly condemned.

There has been another skirmish between the British and Turkish scouts east of the Suez Canal, near Ismailia. The Turks were driven off with some loss, and the British had six men wounded. The opinion still prevails in London that the Turks will not attempt to cross the desert with a large force, and that the present pin pricks were arranged only to compel the British to keep troops in Egypt, instead of sending them to France.

German Government Buying Swine
Amsterdam, via London, Feb. 3.—The Berliner Tageblatt says that the German government intends to buy up pigs to the value of \$50,000,000, to be killed and canned, in order to save fodder useful for military and other purposes.

GREECE PREPARES FOR MOBILIZATION

Strengthening Fortifications of Frontiers—German Aeroplane Flew Over Swiss Town and Fired upon by Infantrymen—British and Turks in Another Skirmish.

London, Feb. 3.—A wireless despatch from Berlin says the Berliner Tageblatt reports from Constantinople that Greece is industriously making mobilization preparations and continuing the fortifications of her frontiers.

TURKS AGAIN ROUTED.
Cairo, Egypt, via London, Feb. 3.—British forces had a skirmish with Turks yesterday in the neighborhood of Ismailia, on Lake Timah, on the Suez Canal. The Turks finally retreated. The British had six men wounded.

The engagement occurred during a sand storm, but the shooting by the Turks, both with rifles and artillery, was bad.

GERMAN AEROPLANE FLEW OVER SWITZERLAND.
Basel, Switzerland, via Paris, Feb. 3.—Reports received here say that a German aeroplane today twice in succession flew over the town of Bonfol, Switzerland, about fifteen miles south of Altkirch, Alsace. The aeroplane was fired upon by Swiss infantrymen, but was not hit.

GERMAN FLEET PREPARING FOR OPEN FIGHT WITH BRITISH WARSHIPS?

London, Feb. 3.—The Exchange Telegraph Company has received the following despatch from its Copenhagen correspondent:

"Emperor William's visit to Wilhelmshaven is believed to be in connection with the warning of the German Admiralty to neutral shipping that great activity may be expected on the north and west coasts, as a result of German attempts to stop England's transportation of troops and munitions, as announced yesterday."

"This is interpreted here as a prologue to important events at sea. It is rumored that Germany will try to engage the British fleet in southern waters, while another squadron goes northward, at full speed with the object of covering the landing of troops in England."

"Large contingents of troops are now reported to have been mobilized at Wilhelmshaven at the time of the Scarborough raid."

REVOLVING DEMOCRATS STAND PAT

Refuse to Accept Concessions Agreed Upon by Majority in Secret Caucus—Champions of Ship Bill Still Have Hopes.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Plans of administration Democrats to save the government Ship Purchase Bill went away today in the Senate, but champions of the measure had not abandoned hope of success in an effort to re-commit the bill tomorrow, with definite instructions for its amendment.

The revolving Democrats flatly refused to accept the concessions of the majority agreed upon in the secret caucus last night, and the majority leaders discovered early in the day that they could not muster enough votes for their programme to defeat the coalition of Republicans and insurgent Democrats seeking to send the bill to committee.

Senator Stone delivered a long speech on the floor of the Senate, bitterly arraigning the "recreant Democrats who had endeavored to unhorse their party."

Administration leaders were hopeful tonight that they would be able to muster enough votes tomorrow to re-commit the bill with instructions for its return within 48 hours, with amendments to limit to one year the term for which the government, under the proposed law, might lease ships to private corporations, and to prohibit purchase of ships which might menace the neutrality of the country.

Republican Senators, however, flatly declared that they could re-commit the bill without instructions.

Administration Democrats, however, insist that the bill cannot reach a vote at this session. Should the effort to amend the bill and return it within 48 hours succeed, they declare the Republican attack will be resumed, and kept up until the measure either is withdrawn or is killed by the adjournment of Congress March 4.

PATRIOTISM AND PRODUCTION CAMPAIGN

Auspiciously Launched Last Night at Banquet in Toronto.

HON. MARTIN BURRELL THE CHIEF SPEAKER.

Greater, Better and Cheaper Production, the Object—Money for Farmer on Easier Terms Advocated.

Toronto, Feb. 2.—Distinguished representatives of the soil from all parts of Canada, as well as those from the workshops and representing transportation and finance, gathered at a banquet given tonight, in the interests of patriotism and production to launch a campaign to make their country a greater nation and impart its strength to the heart of the Empire. Outstanding among the many able addresses were two recommendations. The first was advocated by Mr. Peter White, K. C., of Pembroke, ably backed by Mr. J. W. Flavell, of Toronto, that some sort of a committee be formed, including in its personnel representatives of the leading interests in the commercial life of the country, to advise the Dominion Minister of Agriculture in improving the condition of the farming industry. The second was proposed by Mr. E. F. R. Johnson, K. C., representing the Royal Bank, and also speaking for other banks, that a change be made in the present banking policy, whereby the farmer might obtain more readily monetary assistance in connection of the security he is able to offer.

The chief speaker of the evening was Hon. Martin Burrell, Dominion Minister of Agriculture.

Hon. Mr. Burrell said what was wanted was not only greater production, but better and cheaper production, more accurate knowledge of markets and better facilities for reaching them. Cheap transportation was more necessary than ever.

In conclusion he made a powerful appeal to the producers of the country to extend their work and said "it is our duty not less than Britain's to see that not a sallow in the field, or a man in the trenches, shall lack a single one of these things which he so sorely needs."

CHINA HEARS DEMANDS OF THE JAPS

Refuses to Agree in Principal to Political Demands Arising Out of Occupation of Kiao Chow.

Peking, Feb. 3.—The first conference for the consideration by the Chinese administration of the political demands made upon China by Japan, after the Japanese occupation of the German Kiao Chow territory, was held in this city yesterday.

China was urged strongly, but vainly, by the Japanese diplomats, to agree to all the Japanese demands in principle, pending negotiations of each demand individually. After four hours of futile talk the conference adjourned to meet again next Friday.

BREAK IN COTTON PRICES IN GERMANY

Drop of 3 Cents a Pound Due Partly to Opening of Port of Rotterdam and Arrival of Cotton Steamers at Bremen.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Breaking of cotton prices in Germany from 19 1/2 cents to 16 1/2 cents a pound is due, according to a cablegram from American Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, to arrival of cotton steamers at Bremen, opening up of the port of Rotterdam, slackening of demand from spinners on account of freer offerings, and sale of cotton stocks from Lodz, Russia and Antwerp, Belgium.

Cotton mills in Germany are running three-quarters capacity, and using 150,000 bales per month. Commercial Attaché Thompson at Rotterdam reports by cable:

"This amount is apparently proved by ships arriving afloat," he said. "We said cotton prices are declining. Shippers are cautioned against expecting continuation of present high prices. They should go slow about chartering ships at the present inflated charges."

NEW CHANCELLOR FOR THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER, ENG.

Edwin S. Montague Appointed—Other Appointments Necessary by-elections But No Contest Expected.

London, Feb. 3.—Edwin S. Montague member of parliament for Cambridge West, has been appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in succession to Charles Frederick Guinness Masterman, who, having been unable to win a seat in the Lower House, resigned his portfolio a few days ago.

Cecil Bishop Harmsworth, son of the late Alfred Harmsworth, member for Bedfordshire South, has been made Under Secretary to the Home Office. Walter R. Res and Arthur C. Beck have been made Junior Lords of the Treasury.

These new appointments will involve by-elections in the cases of Messrs. Montagu, Res and Beck, but in view of a party trace they are not likely to be contested.

VANHORN NOW CLAIMS HE DID NOT SET FOOT ON CANADIAN SOIL AND APPEALS TO GERMAN AMBASSADOR

BULGARIA IS MODEST IN HER AMBITIONS

No Dreams of Large Empire, Simply Progress at Home.

STRICTLY NEUTRAL AS REGARDS PRESENT WAR.

Fears No Trouble From Roumania—Macedonian Question the Chief Worry Just Now.

Sofia, Bulgaria, via London, Feb. 3.—The attitude here with reference to the war is one of the strictest neutrality, and the Macedonian question is the only factor giving apprehension.

Radostavlouff to the Associated Press, today.

"Our relations with Roumania are improving constantly, though from that quarter is not expected. But the Macedonian question is assuming greater proportions each day with the arrival in Bulgaria of hundreds of fugitives from those parts of Macedonia ruled by Serbia and Greece, the governments of which have suppressed the Macedonian institutions, closed the schools and churches and driven off the private teachers."

"In Bulgaria at the present time there are thousands of Macedonian refugees destitute and clamoring for aid from Bulgaria. It is impossible to say what Bulgaria's action will be. We are waiting and must wait."

The premier spoke with strong emphasis. He said that the Macedonian Turks were adding to the problem by looking to Bulgaria for deliverance from Serbian and Greek "misrule." He had no comment to make on the general European situation.

Foreigners pointed out that the economic condition of Bulgaria was satisfactory although the country was suffering considerably through the curtailment of imports owing to the state of war in Serbia, and control of the Aegean Sea by the British and French warships, and the disinclination on the part of Roumania to permit the transit through that country of goods destined for Bulgaria. Attemutis had been made to improve the situation with regard to imports, but so far they had been fruitless.

M. Radostavlouff was keenly interested in conditions in the United States, and, after a discussion of these, he outlined briefly the social and economic improvements made in Bulgaria recently.

Modest in Her Ambitions.

Bulgarian public opinion is very temperate concerning the belligerents—almost sphinx-like. This, however, is not a matter of government discipline but arises through the fact that the people are inclined to act, rather than to talk. It is generally felt here that Bulgaria is obliged to observe an attitude dictated by her national welfare and preservation. As the Premier said: "The recent war demonstrated that our friends were unreliable; that we were almost isolated in the Balkans. This is largely the case today. We have no dreams of a large empire. For us it is a case of one attending to his own affairs."

"Bulgaria wishes to progress as rapidly as possible for the benefit of all its people, and, in this, expansion has no place. But the Macedonian question is one affecting the members of our race whose domination by Serbia and Greece has produced results diametrically opposite to the principles for which Bulgarians have stood for many centuries. For that reason we cannot afford to remain heedless of the appeals of the Macedonians—but we must wait."

In Message to Count Bernstorff at Washington Signs Himself "Werner Horn"—Contradicts Story Told After His Arrest—Ottawa Awaits Reply Authorizing Hearing in Maine—British Ambassador Formally Applies for Extradition—Prisoner to Fight Extradition

Vanceboro, Me., Feb. 3.—Werner Van Horn who attempted to blow up the railroad bridge here yesterday, today appealed to the German Ambassador at Washington, Count Von Bernstorff. He told the latter that he had not been on Canadian soil and asked for protection from extradition to Canada.

Van Horn gave to the press the following copy of a telegram which was dispatched to the German embassy at Washington, this afternoon:

"To the German Ambassador, Washington, D. C.

"I was arrested here for blowing up Canadian end of bridge at Vanceboro, between Maine and Canada. I am held here by Attorney General of Maine, at the request of Canadian authorities, who are trying to get extradition papers for me from Washington. Please look after my interests in this matter, and a German passport and did not put foot on Canadian soil. Answer.

(Signed) "WERNER HORN."

The prisoner signed his message "Werner Horn," instead of with the name of "Werner Van Horn," by which he has been known here. His statement that he had not been on Canadian soil is in contradiction to earlier statements which he is alleged to have made to the police.

According to the latter, he not only exploded the dynamite on the Canadian side, but also felled the explosive from a man who met him east of the river.

May Be a Couple of Weeks Before He is Brought to This Side.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Feb. 3.—Although the case for the extradition of Van Horn, the German who tried to blow up the C. P. R. bridge over the St. Croix river, now seems very clear, since he is reported as freely admitting that he did it entirely on his own initiative and not under instructions from the German authorities, the usual extradition proceedings will be followed. The United States government cannot hand him over to Canada without a hearing if he claims the right to make a defense. An early reply is expected from Washington authorizing the hearing of the case before a court in Maine. It will probably be a couple of weeks before he is brought to this side to face the serious criminal charges in connection with the dynamiting of the railway bridge.

Formal Application for Extradition is Made by British Ambassador.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Formal application for the extradition to Canada of Werner Van Horn, charged with "attempted destruction of human life," was made at the State Department late today by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador.

The Ambassador called personally at the Department, and presented a

WAR VOTE OF 100 MILLIONS MAY BE ASKED TODAY BY MINISTER OF FINANCE

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Feb. 3.—A good deal of interest is being manifested in the speech from the throne which will be delivered at the opening of parliament tomorrow by the Duke of Connaught, but from what can be learned in authoritative sources, it will be a war speech with nothing unexpected to characterize it.

Reference will of course be made to the loyalty and devotion manifested by the Canadian people during the months which have elapsed since the outbreak of the war, and an allusion will be made to the despatching of Canadian troops to the battlefields of Europe.

The stability of the financial and business conditions of the Dominion will probably receive mention, as well as the necessity for the raising of further moneys to aid in the prosecution of the war.

There is no doubt but that the speech from the throne will emphasize the determination of all portions of the Empire to maintain the war until the forces of the allies have become the undisputed conquerors and the enemies of the Empire crushed.

It is understood that Hon. W. T. White will present to the House of Commons tomorrow his resolution for the voting of \$100,000,000 for the prosecution of the war. Parliament will then adjourn until Monday afternoon.

Violation of Neutrality of U. S. Might Be Proved

Officials of the State Department at this stage positively declined to express any opinion publicly in regard to the sufficiency of Van Horn's contention that his offense was "political"; that it was an act of war, directed against his country's enemy, and that it was his intention to prevent the continued transportation across this bridge of troops and munitions of

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