# CUT OFF ENEMY'S SUPPLIES IN RETALIATION FOR GERMANY'S SUBMARINE BLOCKADE

## *STOP ALL SHIPPING TO AND FROM GERMANY AND HER ALLIES' COUNTRIES*

London, Feb. 28.—Great Britain, France and their Allies have advised neutral countries that they hold themselves at liberty to stop all shipping to and from Germany and the countries of her allies.

Public announcement of this action will be made early this week, probably Monday. The text of the declaration will set forth that this decision is necessary because of German submarine attacks, but that Great Britain and France will respect the lives of crews and passengers in any steps they may take.

The declaration is not a reply to the American representations looking to a cessation of German submarine activity and the admission of food to Germany for civilians. The declaration will not affect cargoes shipped before the date of this advice to neutrals. The exact date carried by the declaration has not been announced, but it is probably February 26 or 27.

No special articles of commerce will be mentioned in the British-French declaration. Cotton and foodstuffs, for example, will not be specified, but the terms will be general. The situation created will be entirely justified, according to the English view, because of Germany's unprecedented action in attempting a submarine blockade, regardless of danger to the crews and passengers of ships.

**Doesn't Affect Baltic Shipping.**

Shipping in the Baltic will not be affected, except as Great Britain and her allies prevent supplies from entering Norway, Sweden and Denmark for re-exportation to Germany. Holland, by making its prohibited export list conform with the British contraband list, and by creation of the Netherlands inter-seas trust—to which virtually all cargoes entering Holland are now consigned with the government guarantee that they will not be exported to Germany—has put its shipping in a position which will be affected little by the declaration.

It is believed here that the Scandinavian countries doubtless will take similar action to insure continuation of supplies from America and elsewhere for home use. While Denmark, Sweden and Norway have repeatedly modified the lists of prohibited exports, their regulations for the prevention of re-exportation apparently have been unsatisfactory to Great Britain, or the administrations of the regulations has been unsatisfactory, as cargoes have not moved to the Scandinavian countries with the same freedom as to Holland.

## MAY HAVE STRUCK MINE

### Small Boat With Two Dead Bodies Picked Up at French Bathing Resort.

Paris, Feb. 28.—A despatch to the Liberte from Modlaix, in the Department of Finistere, on the English Channel, says that a ship's boat, bearing the name "Liverpool," and containing two dead negro seamen, was picked uptoday in the Bay of Locquirec, a well known bathing resort.

From the appearance of the bodies it is believed the men died from exposure or starvation. The correspondent says it is inferred that the Liverpool either struck a mine or was torpedoed.

There are four British steamers named Liverpool. The largest of these, a vessel of 3,176 tons, was last reported at Capetown, South Africa, last October. The others are small craft.

## FAKED STORY OF ATROCITIES BY BRITISH

### British Ambassador Says Allegation that English Troops Brutally Treated German Soldiers is Malicious Invention.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The British Embassy has given to the press copies of a letter sent to the editor of the Chicago Evening Journal by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, in reference to statements printed in that newspaper on the authority of the German consul in Chicago charging British troops with brutalities to German soldiers. The letter follows:

Sir—The Chicago Evening Journal of December 19 last contained an article reproducing an affidavit made public by Baron Kurd von Reiswitz, the German consul in Chicago, in which charges of brutal cruelty to German soldiers were brought against the British troops in France by Mr. Robert F. Meyer, of 4050 Washington Boulevard.

Mr. Meyer states that on September 10 he was "fraudulently induced to and did enlist at Liverpool, Eng., in the Fourteenth Company of the Grenadier Guards, under the name of Frederick Meyer." He states that he reached Ostend, Belgium, with his regiment on September 17. The final portion of his affidavit follows:

"Affiant further says that on September 19, 1914, while in action at Rheims he was wounded by a bullet in the neck, and was taken to England to Millbank Hospital, Rochester Road, London, arriving there September 20, 1914, remaining there until September 25, 1914, when he was transferred to the Caterham Hospital in Surrey.

"Affiant further states that during his stay in the Millbank Hospital he saw wounded German soldiers in said hospital, and that there were at least eight cases of mutilation among the said wounded: Three who had both eyes gouged out, three whose tongues had been cut out and two with their ears cut off.

"Affiant further states that the foregoing eight men were suffering from other wounds apparently received in battle, and that four of these told him they were mutilated by English soldiers."

This article having been brought to the notice of the War Office in London and of the superintendent of the Millbank Hospital inquiries were made and the following facts have now been communicated to the embassy:

1. There is no record of any man of the name of Frederick Meyer or Myer having at any time served in the Grenadier Guards.

2. No such unit as the Fourteenth Company of the Grenadier Guards has ever existed.

3. The Grenadier Guards were not at Ostend during the month of September, nor have they ever been at Rheims; nor would it have been possible to transfer troops from Ostend to Rheims between Sept. 17 and 19. Moreover, no British troops have ever been in Rheims during the present war.

4. If wounded at Rheims on Sept. 19, as stated in the affidavit, it would have been impossible for this man to have reached the Millbank Hospitla in London on the 20th.

5. No man of the name of F. Myer or Meyer has been a patient at the Millbank Hospital.

6. No German soldiers have been treated in the Millbank Hospital.

The above facts prove indubitably that the story is a malicious invention, and I should, therefore, be grateful if in the interests of truth and fair play you would be good enough to publish this letter in your columns. Believe me, yours faithfully,

CECIL SPRING-RICE,
British Ambassador.

## DR. J. D. PHINNEY DIED YESTERDAY AT FREDERICTON

### One of Oldest Members of New Brunswick Bar and for Eight Years Member of Provincial Legislature.

Special to The Standard

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 28—Dr. James Douglas Phinney, K. C., one of the oldest members of New Brunswick bar and for eight years a member of the provincial legislature, died at his home here today after a long illness of anaemia. He was eldest son of late Zaccheur and Elizabeth Clark Phinney, having been born at Richibucto in November, 1844. He was called to bar in 1869 and created a Queen's Counsel in 1891.

In 1871 he became clerk of Kent County Court and in July, 1878, was appointed Judge of Kent County Probate Court. He was one of the builders of Kent Northern Railway, a director of and solicitor for the railway company. From 1887 to 1895 he represented Kent county in the legislature as a member in the opposition to the government of the late Hon. A. G. Blair. In later years he became allied with the Liberal party and since he came to Fredericton, in 1892, to reside, had on a number of occasions presided over cenventions of Liberals of York county.

Dr. Phinney had taken a prominent part in the affairs of the University of New Brunswick in recent years, having graduated from that institution in 1864. In 1907 he became president of Alumni Society and in 1907 became a member of University Senate. In 1913 he received the honorary degree of L. L. D. He was a member of the Masonic order and Hiram Lodge F. A. and M. No. 6 of this city will have charge of the funeral which will take place on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. He was also a member of Fredericton society of St. Andrews and other organizations. He had been president of the New Brunswick Barristers' Society and was unanimously elected a member of the council of the society at its annual meeting lately.

In 1872 he married Frances J., daughter of late John Davis of Fredericton, by whom he is survived. He also leaves one son, Dr. Frank D. Phinney of Cincinnati, and one daughter, Mrs. R. W. McLellan of this city. One brother, Havelock Phinney of Winnipeg, and three sisters, Mrs. J. D. McMinn and Miss Bethea Phinney of Richibucto, and Mrs. Fred Brown of Aspen, California, also survive.

## RUSSIAN OFFICERS BRAVERY TURNED TIDE OF BATTLE

Petrograd, Feb. 28.—An official communication describes Russian feats in the recent fighting:

"As a German battery to the southeast of Przansnysz was impending our offensive," says the statement, "Captain Gourdof sent out several armored automobiles under fire in the direction of a hostile battery, and at a distance of twenty yards they killed all the gunners.

Captain Gourdoff was killed at the very moment his valor had turned the battle in our favor.

"The garrison at Ossowetz sortied and captured several German officers engaged in making observations in the outskirts of the wood.

"Since the beginning of the war General Brussiloff's army has captured 1,900 officers and 186,000 soldiers."

## CANADIANS' NAMES IN LIST OF WOUNDED

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—The following casualties among members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force are announced officially by the Militia Department:

**Killed in Action.**

Feb. 18.—Private John Murdock, P. P. C. L. I., at La Brasserie. Next of kin, J. Murdock, No. 6 Comiston Gardens, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Feb. 19—Private A. F. Cameron, P. P. C. L. I., at aL Brasserie. Next of kin, Mr. T. L. Cameron, St. Lambert, Montreal, Que.

Feb. 26—Lt. Duncan Peter Bell-Irving, Second Field Company, Divisional Engineers. Next of kin, D. Bell-Irving, 1121 Seaton street, Vancouver, B. C.

**Wounded Severely.**

Feb. 18—Private Albert John Duchesnay, P. P. C. L. I. Next of kin, Mrs. H. Duchesnay, St. Joseph De Beauce, Que.

**Wounded Slightly.**

Private George Austin, P. P. C. L. I. Next of kin, Alice Austin, 28 Curzon street, Reading, Eng.

Private Lloyd Salsbury, P. P. C. L. I. Next of kin, J. A. Salsbury, Reynoldston, Ont.

**Wounded.**

Private Alfred George Nugent, Third Battalion, in right thigh. Next of kin, William Nugent (father), Queen and Waverley Road, Toronto, Ont.

Beware of teas that are dusty and full of broken leaves—as these are injurious in use and unpleasant in the cup, the dust being generally put there to reduce the cost.

"SALADA" Teas are always Fresh, Fragrant, Free from dust and economical in use—preserved and sold only in sealed packets at 35c., 45c., 55c., 65c., per pound.

## GERMAN CRITIC ON ATTACK UPON EGYPT BY TURKS

### Dr. Schneller believes Ottoman triumph there would be Defeat to Progress.

(Special to the Christian Science Monitor.)

Basle, Switzerland, Feb. 27.—Dr. Ludwig Schneller, a German missionary, published a book recently which contained some interesting observations on the present German-Turkish alliance.

Dr. Schneller, who was in Palestine when the war broke out, expressed the opinion that a Turkish triumph in Egypt would be a disaster not only for Christianity, but for culture generally. It would mean throwing back civilization for centuries and the replapse of Egypt into barbarism. He had known Egypt, he wrote, both before and since the British occupation, and the difference was like that between light and darkness. If the English were really driven permanently out of Egypt. Islam would raise its head high above all Africa, and shut the door completely to the Christian faith. Egypt, which since the British occupation had for the first time in many centuries, learned to know right and justice, would relapse again into the old system of Turkish official bribery and corruption, and the population would be faced by a miserable future.

With regard to Palestine, Dr. Schneller observed that conditions had been much worse under the Young Turks than under the Sultan Abdul Hamid, and it was for that reason that emigration from Palestine and Syria to Egypt, East Africa, and especially America, had constantly increased, so that many places were altogether deserted. The Turks, he added, would make life impossible for Europeans in Turkey itself, and the friends of German missions should not, he thought, allow themselves to be deceived as to the gravity of that fact, even though they were at the present moment rejoicing for patriotic reasons over the intervention of Turkey in the war.

## PASSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FLUSHING RESUMED

### Number Sailing on Each Boat Limited and Passengers to Cross at Their Own Risk.

Amsterdam, Feb. 28 (via London)—Passenger service between Fushing and England, which was interrupted by the activity of German submarines, will be resumed on Monday. The number of passengers will be limited to 100 from Flushing and 50 from England, on each steamer. Passengers will be required to sign declarations freeing the steamship company from all responsibility.

## *Official Reports*

### *FRANCE*

Paris, Feb. 28.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office Saturday night:

"In the dunes near Lombaertzyde one of our patrols captured a German trench, killed the occupants and took a machine gun.

"In Champagne our progress of Friday evening to the north of Mesnil-Les-Hurlus has made us masters of five hundred metres of German trenches, where we made about 100 prisoners and captured two machine guns and one quick-firer. This attack was brilliantly carried out with the bayonet.

"A strong German counter attack was repulsed during the course of Friday night. Today we made fresh progress to the west of Perthes and to the north of Beausejour."

Paris, via London, Mar. 1—The following official statement was issued by the War Office last nigth:

"At Becourt, near Albert, a German attack was immediately stopped by our fire. The enemy bombarded Soissons with two hundred shells.

"In the Champagne district we made marked progress on the whole front, from Combres to the north of Perthes. We repulsed a counter-attack, retained the work which we won yesterday, and extended our positions by occupying new trenches.

"We have gained ground in all the woods between Perthes and Beausejour. Our gains yesterday to the northwest and north of Beausejour represented 2,000 metres of trenches (about a mile and a third). These gains have been appreciably extended today. In one trench alone the enemy left more than 200 dead. We captured a machine gun. According to the latest news the struggle continues under favorable conditions.

"In the Argonne, at Hill No. 263, west of Boureuilles, we captured about 300 yards of trenches. At Vauquois, a brilliant infantry attack enabled us to reach the edge of the plateau on which the village is situated.

"In the Vosges, at La Chapelette a rather sharp attack by the Germans was completely repulsed."

### *RUSSIA*

Petrograd, Feb. 28—The following official statement from the general staff was issued today:

"On the left bank of the Niemen, to the north of Grodno, the action increases in intensity. The battle extends now far in front of the fortified works.

"On either side the attacks are supported by the fire of the artillery. Villages change hands.

"During an attack on Height No. 103 we captured six German guns and several hundred prisoners. This height, as also those in the direction of the village of Keikaski, fell into our hands on the evening of Feb. 27.

"The artillery engagement near Ossowetz is still going on. On the night of Feb. 27 the enemy brought up new reinforcemnts and again invaded Przasnysz. A fierce battle for the possession of that town was fought all through the day ,but that evening we were masters of it. The German defenders in large numbers laid down their arms.

"In the other sections of the battlefield beyond Przasnysz we also made important progress. In several places the enemy abandoned wounded and convoys.

"Our troops are gallantly endeavoring to develop their success; they pay no attention to the enemy's fierce resistance, and forget their own fatigue.

"The number of prisoners taken and already sent to the rear of our line, amounted on the evening of the 27th, to fifty-eight officers and 5,400 soldiers.

"In Galicia our troops, advancing from the Tchet-Chva Valley to the Jassinovitz-Rornlatow front, inflicted on the Austrian a severe defeat. This offensive movement was carried out in the midst of a thick forest. Our regiments, who were not supported by artillery, were obliged to hack their way with the bayonets. In this battle we captured 4,000 prisoners and nine machine guns."

Petrograd, Feb. 28—Russian successes are reported in an official communication from the general staff of the army in the Caucasus. The statement says:

"On Feb. 26, on a line from Trans-Choruk, our troops progressed with success, dislodging the Turkish forces from their positions.

"In the passes south of Alacherkte our troops, in an engagement, seized two Turkish artillery pieces."

### *GERMANY*

Berlin, Feb. 28, by wireless to Sayville.—The following official communication from German army headquarters was made public tonight:

"In Champagne yesterday the enemy continued his attacks, which were completely repulsed.

"South of Malincourt (which lies to the west of Verdun), and north of Verdun, the Germans stormed several enemy positions behind each other. A weak French counter-attack failed. The Germans took as prisoners six officers and 250 men, and also captured four machine guns and one mine-thrower.

"On the western side of the Vosges, the Germans, after violent fighting dislodged the French from their positions near Blamont and Bionville.

"In an attack on the entrenched line of Verdenal-Bremenil, east of Badonviller, the Germans pushed back the enemy over a front thirteen miles long for a distance of four miles. The enemy's attempt to win back the conquered ground failed with heavy losses.

"The enemy's advances in the Southern Vosges also were repulsed.

"Northwest of Grodno new Russian forces advanced yesterday, but German counter-attacks threw back the Russians on to the advanced position of the fortress. We took 1,800 prisoners there.

"Northwest of Ostrolenko, an enemy attack was repulsed.

"The German troops retreated before superior enemy forces advancing on Przasnysz from the south and east into the region north and west of this town.

"South of the Vistula there have been no developments of importance."

### *AUSTRIA*

Vienna, Feb. 28, via London—The following Austrian official statement was given out here Sunday night:

"At some points on the Polish-Galician frontier there have been lively artillery duels.

"The general situation in the Carpathians is unchanged. There has been vigorous fighting in Toukholka and Wiszkow.

"A fresh attack on our position in the Upper Valley was repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy, after bitter fighting at close quarters. The Ninth Finnish Regiment left on our positions 300 dead, and at least an equal number of wounded. Seven hundred and thirty men of the regiment were taken prisoners unwounded.

"The battles in southeastern Galicia continue with great obstinacy."

Vienna, via London, March 1.—The following official communication was issued today:

"In Poland and Western Galicia there has been only artillery fighting.

"On the Carpathians in the region of Wyszkow and also south of the Dniester, fighting continues."

## SAYS CANADIANS SCARCELY HAD A LOOK AT ENEMY ALTHOUGH SIX DAYS IN THE TRENCHES UNDER FIRE

London, Feb. 28—The first surgical operation on a wounded member of the Canadian contingent at the Queen's Canadian Military Hospital at Shorncliffe was performed yesterday. When the Montreal Gazette correspondent visited the hospital, Col. Armour was just starting to remove several pieces of shrapnel from the foot of Private John Davis of Renfrew, Ont., who was wounded while serving with the Second Battalion, First Brigade.

The surgeon-in-chief was assisted by Dr. Wallace, of Toronto, the resident surgeon, and Dr. Charles J. Stewart of Clagary, administered the anaesthetic.

With the aid of an X-ray photo, taken by Dr. Wallace, the shrapnel was located and removed within a quarter of an hour. The ambulance on which the patient was wheeled from the ward to the operating room was the gift of the Girls' Friendly Society of St. Peter's Church, Coburg, Ont., the birthplace of Dr. Armour.

Major George M. Higinbotham, of Toronto, who arrived at the hospital from the front is suffering from gastric ulcers, necessitating surgical treatment. He was second in command of the Third Battalion, First Brigade, a Toronto regiment largely composed of members of the Queen's Own Rifles. He was sick before leaving Salisbury, but refused to fall out, and when the battalion entered the trenches ten days ago, still refused to be left behind. It was only when the command was relieved from the trenches at the end of six days that Major Higinbotham was obliged to surrender to the physical suffering.

In discussing his experience in the trenches, Major Higinbotham said the Canadians hardly had a look at the enemy during the six days before they were relieved, and all that time it seemed as though neither side made any perceptible headway. It was one constant rain of bullets and shrapnel, endangering the life of any man leaving cover. The contingent had braziers with them in the trenches. During the time he was under fire no attempts were made at charges. While the contingent has been brigaded with Imperial troops, it is believed that this is only a temporary arrangement for instruction purposes, and it is expected that later it will go forward as a division. The health of the contingent has been generally good in France, although influenza has been prevalent.

Other recent entrants at the Shorncliffe Hospital are Corporal John Jacques, Privates Bristowe, Rooks, Jordan, all sick, and Private Snyder, wounded, of the Patricias, and Corporal Deeves, of the Canadian Engineers, sick. The hospital authorities also expected five more last night.

## MILITARY FUNERAL FOR P. E. I. SOLDIER WHO DIED IN HALIFAX

### Thousands at Funeral of Gunner McEachern, One of Island's Greatest Athletes.

Charlottetown, Feb. 28.—Gunner Oliver S. McEacheran, the Island Artillerman of the Overseas contingent who died on Thursday in Halifax was buried with military honors here today.

There was a turn out of the militia with a firing party and band. He is the second Islander to die when under training in Halifax, the first being Alfred James. Both died from the same cause, neuphritis.

Funeral today was the largest here for years, several thousand turning out. McEacheran was a popular athlete, being one of our best hockeyists and football players. The pall-bearers were fellow members of the Abegweit Athletic Club.

**BALKAN STATES HAIL PAU.**

London, Feb. 27.—Two news agency despatches received in London today from southeastern Europe describe the warmth of the receptions lately given General Paul Pau, of the French army, in Roumania and Serbia. General Pau recently has been in Russia, and it is evident that he is being employed by the French Government on special mission. A despatch from Bucharest, Roumania, says he was given a hearty welcome upon his arrival, and that he made himself popular in the capital. The message from Nish, Serbia, says General Pau came there from Roumania. At the station he was welcomed by Premier Pachitch, the Serbian Minister of War, and other members of the cabinet. As he drove to the French legation he was given an ovation by the crowds which lined the streets.

A third despatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, says General Pau's trip through Roumania was expected to stimulate feeling in that country in favor of the entente Powers, Great Britain, Russia and France, in spite of the fact that the political situation in Roumania is still very uncertain. Senator Dobresco has made a speech in the Roumanian Senate urging the abandonment of his country's neutrality. The senator declared that only by such a course could the aspirations of the Roumanian people be realized. A representative of the cabinet replied that the Government was fully conscious of its responsibility, and appealed for the support of all parties.

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## TWENTY OF ALLIES' MIGHTIEST SEA FIGHTERS SHELL DARDANELLS FOPTS

(Continued from page 1)

"The fleet continued a bombardment of inner forts yesterday afternon. A powder-magazine was blown up. There were numerous victims. The fleet had reached as far as the lighthouse near Fort Kilid Bahr. The forts on the European side have been reduced to silence. Mine-sweeping operations continue.

"There are fifty thousand Turks on the European side, and fifteen thousand on the Asiatic side."

**Fired Thousand Shells At Forts In One Day.**

Paris, Feb. 28.—The Ministry of Marine has issued the following statement regarding the operations in the Dardanelles:

"The Anglo-French fleet continued methodically during February 26 the operation of forcing the Dardanelles. The mine-dragging was affected without incident up to four miles from the entrance. Three battleships advanced in the Strait as far as the limit of the dragging operations and successfully bombarded the batteries, while a detachment which was landed finished the destruction of the four forts which had been cannonaded and reduced the day before.

"The loss of the combined fleet in this operation was insignificant, one man being killed and three injured."

The allied fleet, on Friday fired a thousand shells at the Dardanelles forts, says a despatch from the Athen's correspondent of the Havas Agency.

Miss E. K. Gorbell has returned to Moncton after a pleasant visit to relatives and friends in this city.

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