

GREAT AUSTRIAN-FORTRESS OF PRZEMYSL FALLS INTO HANDS OF RUSSIANS AFTER TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE

ONLY FIRE CAN CLEAR SERBIA OF TYPHUS, SAYS SIR THOMAS LIPTON

Declares Conditions in Little Country, Fighting for Its Existence, Are Desperate—Houses Must Be Burned—Situation Entirely Beyond Control of Present Force of Doctors and Nurses.

London, March 23, 12.15 a. m.—"Just as it took fire to stop the great plague in London, so fire is needed to clear Serbia of typhus. Infected houses and the clothing of the people must be burned, as the disease is carried by vermin, which is omnipresent," said Sir Thomas Lipton tonight in a statement to the Associated Press, in which he recounted the appalling conditions in Serbia, where he spent a considerable time in personal investigations.

"I met on the country roads the sick, too weak to crawl to a hospital; bullock carts were gathering them up. Often a woman and children were leading bullocks, the husband and father in the cart, raging with fever. Scarcely enough people remain unstricken to dig graves for the dead, which lie exposed in the cemeteries.

"The situation is entirely beyond the control of the present force, which imperatively needs all the help it can get, tents, hospital, doctors, nurses, modern appliances and clothing to replace the garments full of typhus-bearing vermin."

Describing the hospital at Gherghele, where occurred the death of Dr. James F. Donnelly, of the American Red Cross, whom Sir Thomas calls one of the greatest heroes of the war, he said:

"The place is a village in a barren, uncultivated country, the hospital an old tobacco factory, formerly belonging to Abdul Hamid. In it were crowded 1,400 persons, without blankets or mattresses, or even straw—men lying in the clothes in which they had lived in the trenches, for months, swarming with vermin. All diseases—typhus, typhoid and smallpox—were herded together. In such a state, Dr. Donnelly found the hospital, where he had a force of six American doctors, twelve American nurses and three Serbian doctors.

"When I visited the hospital, three American doctors, the three Serbian doctors and nine of the nurses were themselves sick.

"The patients were waited on by Austrian prisoners. The fumes of reeking wounds and fever were unbearable. The patients objected to the windows being opened, and Dr. Donnelly was forced to break the panes.

"The first thing Dr. Donnelly did on his arrival was to test the water, which he found infected. He then improvised a system of all drains, in which to boil water for use. 'The boiler saved 600 lives,' said Dr. Donnelly. He also built ovens in which to bake the clothes of

the patients, but he was not provided with proper sterilizing apparatus.

"No braver people exist than the Serbians; they have never a word of complaint.

"One source of infection is the army black bread, which is the only ration of the troops. The patients in the hospital receive daily a loaf which they put in their bed or under their pillow. Later the unused loaves are bought by peddlers and are re-sold, spreading disease among the people. A Serbian soldier is given a gun, a rifle, hand grenades and perhaps part of a uniform, but otherwise looks after himself; his rations are coarse bread.

Carried Off by Disease.

"The street cleaning and hospital washing are done by Austrians, who are widely distributing typhus and other diseases. The best hospital in the Balkans is at Belgrade, under Dr. Edward W. Ryan, of the American contingent, where there are 2,000 patients. Dr. Ryan kept the hospital neutral during the Austrian occupation, and accomplished wonders diplomatically at that time. He is worshipped by the people.

"Dr. Ryan says that the greatest labor is keeping the hospital free from vermin. The typhus affects men, the most severely. Women come next, and children, for the most part, recover. The symptoms in the present epidemic begin like those of grippe. The disease lasts about fifteen days."

ENEMY AVIATOR DROPS BOMBS ON SOLDIERS

British Steamer Concord Torpedoed in the English Channel, But Crew is Saved—Two German Steamers Lost—Holland Aroused.

London, March 22, 8.40 p. m.—A daily passenger and mail service between Flushing, Holland, and England has been resumed, according to a despatch from Flushing to Reuters' Telegram Company.

Aviator Drops Bombs.

London, March 22, 10.20 p. m.—An enemy aviator appeared Sunday above Maastricht, and dropped three bombs on the city and the artillery barracks. Three soldiers were wounded.

Getting Nearer War.

London, March 22, 5.50 p. m.—The Central News states that the Italian government today stopped all railway freight traffic with Germany, by way of Switzerland.

British Steamer Torpedoed.

London, March 22.—The British steamer Concord, of 1,200 tons, was torpedoed by a German submarine in the English channel today. The crew of twenty-six men were rescued by a patrol boat and landed at Dover. The vessel is reported to be still afloat.

Two German Ships Lost.

London, March 22, 2.30 a. m.—A Copenhagen despatch to the Daily Telegraph says that during a great storm last night two German merchant steamers were lost off Denmark.

Want Explanation.

The Hague, via London, March 22, 6.50 p. m.—The Netherlands government at noon today, after a meeting of the state council, forwarded a telegram to London asking for an explanation of the proceedings of the German submarines in taking forcible possession of the Dutch steamers Batavier V. and Zaanstroom.

No Freedom of Speech.

London, March 22.—The Exchange Telegraph Company has received a despatch from Copenhagen saying that Dr. Lichneck, the Socialist deputy, has been ordered to place himself at the disposal of the German military authorities, according to the Politiken of that city. Henceforth he must consider himself under military law. He is not to write articles, nor will he be permitted

GERMAN SEA SERPENTS SCOUTING FOR PREY



This picture is from a German paper, which published it as a photograph of two German submarines in the Irish Sea.

NEUTRALS CONSIDERING PROTEST TO BELLIGERENTS ON COMMERCE BLOCKADE

United States Communication to Go Forward in a Few Days—The Cases Cited—The Objections of the Netherlands.

Washington, March 22.—President Wilson had under consideration today the draft of a note, soon to be sent to Great Britain and France, presenting the views of the United States government on the blockade of commerce between Germany and neutral countries.

The fact that the communication would go forward within a few days was stated officially at the White House. No statement as to its character was made, although in well-informed official quarters it was understood that strong objection would be voiced against the blockade, on the ground that it was based on no precedent in law or history.

That the attitude of the United States would be the same as that held during the Civil War on the subject of blockade was indicated by some officials, who suggested that since the recent exchange of notes with Great Britain there had been a popular misconception, as to the position of the Washington government in 1862. It was said that the attitude of the United States on the doctrine of "continuous voyage" had been best expressed in the case of the Springbok, and the Peterhoff, two English vessels captured and taken into prize courts.

The Springbok was captured while en route from England to a British port in the Bahamas. She was laden with gunpowder and army supplies.

The Supreme Court of the United States, to which the case was appealed, ruled that the apparent destination of the vessel was the Confederate States, and the fact that the vessel was to call at the Bahamas should not alter the continuity of her voyage. The court held that the cargo should be condemned, and that vessels which could be proved to be intending to violate a blockade could be intercepted at any stage of their journey.

In the case of the Peterhoff and others known as the "Tetanus" cases, however, a ruling was made on an entirely different set of circumstances, constituting, in the view of officials here, almost an exact parallel with the situation today with respect to commerce between the United States and Holland, or other countries contiguous to those at war.

The Peterhoff was captured while en route from England to Matamoros, Mexico, and her cargo condemned by a prize court. When appealed to the supreme court, Chief Justice Chase ruled that she was not a blockade runner.

Article 8 of the British order-in-council reads:

"Nothing in this order shall prevent the relaxation of the provisions of this order in respect of the merchant vessels of any country which declares that no commerce intended for, or originating in, Germany, or belonging to German subjects, shall enjoy the protection of a prize court."

London, March 22.—A Reuter despatch from Amsterdam says that the attack by a German aeroplane on the Dutch steamer Zeearend, which arrived at Ymuiden yesterday, has caused an outbreak of popular feeling in Holland, but has had no effect on the movement of vessels.

Fifty-one steamers of various nationalities have arrived or sailed from Rotterdam since Saturday and so far as is known only one has been attacked by a German aeroplane—the British steamer Elfrida, which had been chartered by the Belgian relief committee. Bombs were dropped, but no damage was done.

The naval commander at Amsterdam has been instructed to investigate the attack on the Zeearend, against which two bombs were directed without effect.

FRENCH BATTLESHIP SENT TO DARDANELLES.

Paris, March 22, 6.10 p. m.—The French battleship Jaurguerry, which carries among her armament two 12-inch and two 10.8-inch guns, was ordered today to join the French squadron operating against the Dardanelles. The Jaurguerry will replace the French battleship Gaulois, which was badly damaged along the water-line by shells from the Turkish forts.

PARIS WARNED OF ANOTHER ZEPPELIN RAID.

Paris, March 22, 11.10 p. m.—Paris received warning tonight of another impending Zeppelin raid, but up to nearly midnight no hostile aircraft had made its appearance.

Von Buelow's Family.

Copenhagen, March 23, 4.21 a. m.—The Berlin Kreuz Zeitung contains an obituary notice inserted by Count Von Buelow's family, announcing the death of a member of that family at the front. All of those killed were officers and included Major General Carl Von Buelow.

PRIZE COURT ORDERS \$600,000 TO BE PAID ON FLOUR SHIPMENTS

London, March 22, 12 p. m.—The prize court today ordered \$600,000 on American shipments of flour and wheat detained on board the Norwegian steamers Alfred Nobel and Bjornstjerne Bjornson and the Swedish steamer Fridland. So far as is known, this is the first money to be paid out by the prize court on American foodstuffs.

The owners of the cargo of foodstuffs on board the American steamer Willelmus, destined for Germany, are becoming discouraged over the delay of the prize court in giving the case a hearing.

London, March 22.—While the guns of Morro Castle hold the Hamburg-American liner Odenwald prisoner in the harbor of San Juan, Porto Rico, officials of the United States government are considering the question whether the steamer's captain shall be prosecuted for his attempt to leave San Juan Sunday without clearance papers. It is probable that no decision will be reached until more complete reports are received from the authorities at San Juan.

Officials of the state, war, treasury and justice departments were in conference over the case today, and they will consult further when complete reports have been received from the German embassy. It was stated that nothing was known there of the case officially, and there was no comment to be made.

It became known today that the treasury department has its attention called to the Hamburg-American liner Saxonia, now laid up at Winslow, Washington, with a cargo of grain loaded at Portland (Ore.) last July for Hamburg. Recent activities aboard this vessel have caused officials to take steps to assure that she will not put to sea without inspection and clearance.

GARRISON LIVING ON HORSE FLESH AND IN SAD STATE

Conquered Troops Depleted By Disease And On Verge of Mutiny

Victory of the Czar's Troops Marks the Most Important Capture of the War—Petrograd and Paris Wildly Celebrate the Victory—Moral Effect On All Concerned Will be Tremendous—The Fall an Honorable One—Little New from the West.

London, March 22, 10.25 p. m.—The long investment of the mid-Galician fortress of Przemyśl has ended. Depleted by disease, subsisting on horse flesh, and surrounded by a superior force of Russians, the garrison has surrendered to the besieging army, after a defence lasting many months, which up to the present, is recorded as Austria's most noteworthy contribution to the war.

Petrograd, London and Paris are celebrating the event tonight—Petrograd and Paris in the spontaneous manner characteristic of those cities; London with silent and grim satisfaction, which is the Briton's way.

The newspapers assert that the fall of the fortress marks the most important capture of the war, not excepting Antwerp, in that it not only released considerable Russian forces which can be thrown into the fluctuating struggle in the Carpathians, but opens the door to Craiova and the plains of Hungary.

It is argued, however, that the moral effect of the surrender will be tremendous, the theory of the Allies being that it will stimulate feeling in their favor both in Roumania and Bulgaria, just as the operations in the Dardanelles are causing an agitation in Greece and Italy.

The Italian situation is receiving renewed attention by the press of the Allies, though rumors, rather than facts, seem to be the basis of most of the despatches. The Italian embassy at London had no confirmation tonight of the report that freight traffic between Italy and Germany, by way of Switzerland, had been stopped, nor was there any confirmation of the reported masting of Austrian and German troops along the Austrian littoral, or the assembling of artillery at Trieste.

PRZEMYSL FELL WITH HONOR.

Przemysl fell with honor, the British press concedes, for it withstood the onslaughts longer than any place during the war, the investment having begun about September 16, something more than six months ago. The duration of the siege, compared with the length of time it took the Germans to capture such strongholds as Liege, Namur and Antwerp, was due to two causes, one being the desire of the Russians to keep the loss of life among the besieging army at a minimum, the other to the lack of great guns, which the Germans had in Belgium.

The investment was not a close one, the garrison having had up until recently a radius of about twelve miles in which to move about, and some despatches told of shooting expeditions indulged in by the officers of the garrison. An aeroplane post was maintained almost up to the last, and it is said that some scanty food supplies were carried in this way.

The Przemyśl garrison was estimated at 80,000 men last September, and last week it was reported that it had diminished to 25,000. There have been reports of cholera and other diseases, but these were as vague as many of the premature reports regarding its surrender.

Nothing of great importance has been recorded overnight in the western war zone. In the east, aside from the fall of Przemyśl, the situation around the German port of Memel is the most interesting. From this town the Germans maintain they have driven the Russians, while a controversy is being waged by the press of the two countries as to the merits of the Russian contention that civilians fired on them in this latest incursion in East Prussia—a fact which demanded reprisals.

There is no late news from the Dardanelles, and the belief in England seems to be that the operations will perhaps be more protracted than at first expected.

MUTINY OF GARRISON NEAR.

Lemberg, Galicia, March 22, via London, 6.10 p. m.—Austrian prisoners from Przemyśl, captured shortly before the garrison surrendered, say that the fortress for a long time was in a condition of semi-lamias, lacking bread and other foods.

Except for the horses of the Austrian officers an animal, they say, was visible in the town, all having been killed to feed the soldiers, who recently had little to eat, except conserves, which led to much typhoid and other sickness. Conditions were such, the prisoners add, that they almost led to a mutiny of the troops, who urged that the city be surrendered.

Of Greatest Importance.

Petrograd, March 22, 4 p. m., via London, 6.18 p. m.—The garrison of Przemyśl capitulated today to the investing Russian army, and the ending of the long siege is considered here of great importance. It gives Russia control of virtually all of Eastern Galicia, and releases the Russian army which has been besieging the city for several weeks.

Nothing since the capture of Lemberg and the victorious sweep of the Russian army through Galicia, in the beginning of the war, has aroused an equal degree of enthusiasm. Newspaper offices and army headquarters were bombarded with telephone inquiries for information. Crowds stood in a driving snow storm before the bulletin boards.

The fate of the fortress had been inevitable since the failure of the last

its relief. There have been daily evidences of a shortage of provisions, and reports of the ravages of disease reached the besiegers from time to time. Gradually the lines about the city were drawn tighter, until within the last few night Russian riflemen were within range of the outer works. Russian artillery pounded the forts caesarely.

The Austrian north of last Saturday was preceded by such an extravagant use of ammunition by the artillery as to leave the impression that the besieged army was at the end of its resources and desired to consume the remainder of its ammunition prior to surrendering.

Although Przemyśl had been eliminated as a positive menace to the Russian troops operating in Galicia since it was

(Continued on page 8.)

made to fit the hind small cost for a crank work loading and uncrank axle. We also ools.

JOHN, N. B.

ASUALTIES

ospital, Netley, March 15. Next of Mrs. Fairbairn, Beachfield road, Selkirk, Scotland.

TWELFTH BATTALION

ounded.

Corporal G. S. Rose, admitted to Rawal and British General Hospital, Bouene, March 10, gunshot wound in left eye. Next of kin, Rev. W. A. Rose, wily rectory, Cavan, Ireland.

FOURTEENTH BATTALION

ounded.

Private E. Gough, admitted to hospital, Netley. Next of kin, Harry Gough (father), No. 22 Cance street, Montreal. Bugler W. J. J. Cullum, admitted to hospital, Netley. Next of kin, William Cullum, No. 181 School street, Concord (N. H.).

SIXTEENTH BATTALION

ounded.

Private W. B. Scott, admitted to Stagnary Hospital, Rouen, gunshot wound eye. Next of kin, Mrs. Frederick G. Scott, No. 2 Seymour street, Quebec.

SEVENTEENTH BATTALION

ounded.

Private Joe Chamberlain, admitted to hospital, Netley. Next of kin, Mrs. Kate Chamberlain, No. 416 First avenue, Vancouver (B. C.).

PRINCESS PATRICIAS

ounded.

Private J. Carberry, March 4, gunshot wound in head and foot. Next of kin, Mrs. Thomas Carberry, International st., Sydney (N. S.).

ANOTHER MEMBER FOR P. E. ISLAND

Ottawa, March 18.—Premier Borden's reference in the house today to legislation in this session in regard to the representation of Prince Edward Island in the commons, means that the government has decided to add another member to the representation of the island province. In the report of the redistribution committee of last session there was a recommendation that the imperial parliament be asked to amend the British North America act so as to provide that no province shall have fewer members in the commons than it has in the senate. There are now four senators from Prince Edward Island, but under the principle of representation according to population, the province is only entitled to three members in the commons. The government's bill will provide for securing an amendment to the British North America act so as to insure four commons representatives for Prince Edward Island.

"I hope you don't take me seriously," chuckled the comrade in the police uniform. "But I do," replied the traffic policeman. "And he did."

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