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RUSSIANS REPULSE ATTACKS OF GERMANS; HUNS GAIN MORE GROUND FROM ROUMANIANS; ITALIANS CAPTURE ENEMY SUBMARINES

APPAM CASE COMES UP TOMORROW

Supreme Court of U. S. Has Important Case.

Suits Involve Interpretation of Old Treaties Between that Country and Germany.

Washington, Jan. 14—Important litigation comes before the supreme court this week, beginning tomorrow, with the hearing of cases to determine possession of the German prize ship Appam and her cargo, held at Newport News, Va.

The Appam suits involve interpretation of ancient treaties between Germany and the United States. Prominent international lawyers will appear in behalf of German and British claimants. After capture by the German raider Moewe a year ago the ship was taken by a prize crew on a cross-Atlantic dash of 3,000 miles to Hampton Roads.

The former British owners are now claiming the prize for alleged violation of American neutrality laws.

LOSE LIVES ON WAY HOME FROM CHURCH

Four Young Men Break Through Ice and are Drowned—Onlookers Powerless to Help.

Sydney, Jan. 14—Four young men, John E. and Michael McEachern, sons of Mrs. John McEachern of Victoria Bridge; John L. McKinnon, son of Angus McKinnon of Caledonia, and Joseph MacDonald of Victoria Bridge, were drowned at noon today at Grand Mira. The accident occurred on the river in front of Rev. D. J. Rankin's Glebe House. The young men who were all about twenty years of age, started to skate home from church but broke through the ice about a hundred feet from the shore. There is a considerable current at the place and the skaters were drawn underneath before help could reach them. The drowning occurred in full view of a alrge number of onookers who were powerless to give assistance. The bodies were recovered about three o'clock in the afternoon.

MARITIME MEN ON CASUALTY LISTS

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—The 10.30 p. m. casualty list contains the following names:

Infantry.

Killed in action—**John Landry, Caraquet, N. B.**

Died—Edward Ronan, Springhill, N. S.

Previously reported wounded and missing, now reported killed in action—Z. Hiltz, Box 141, Truro, N. S.

Previously reported missing, now for official purposes presumed to have died—A. Richards, Pugwash, N. S.

Wounded—Stewart McLean, Greenhill, N. S.; J. A. Aylward, Pleasant View, P.E.I.; J. E. Lynott, Woodstock, N. B.

THE SEINE STILL RISING.

Paris, Jan. 13, 10.30 p. m.—The Seine continues to rise and all navigation on the river has ceased. The situation is serious, and may become more so if the rain continues to fall.

ITALIANS CAPTURE ENEMY SUBMARINES AND ROUMANIANS MAKE GAINS ON RIVER KASINO

BRITISH REPULSE GERMAN ATTACK AND CAPTURE MANY PRISONERS INCLUDING TWO OFFICERS NEAR SERRE.

Turks Defeated at Village of Telme, Russians Throw Back Fierce Attack in the Riga Sector — Airmen Bombard Village.

Under fierce attacks the Teutonic Allies have made further progress against the Russians along the Sereth, southwest of Galatz, capturing the village of Kotumikhali and also the town of Vadeni, on the railroad between Braila and Galatz, six miles from Galatz.

Petrograd reports the repulse of the Austro-Germans at various other points in Roumania, notably north of the Sloniki river, south of the Oituz river and in the region of Radulesci, to the east of Fokshani.

On the northern end of the Russian front, in the vicinity of Riga, the Germans delivered a heavy attack against the Russians east of Kainzem, but were repulsed.

On the other fronts the usual artillery engagements and small operations by patrol and reconnoitering parties continue. The Entente Allies have lost another war vessel in the destruction by an explosion at Yokohsuka of the Japanese battle cruiser Tsukuba of 13,750 tons. More than 100 men were killed or injured in the disaster.

Rome reports the capture of two Austro-Hungarian submarines, the VC-12 and the VT-12. The former, it is asserted, is being used in the Italian torpedo squadron.

Two Submarines Captured.

Rome, via Paris, Jan. 14.—The capture of two submarines is reported in an announcement today from the war office.

The statement follows:

"The enemy submarine VC-12 which the German navy ceded to Austria-Hungary, has fallen into our hands and became a unit of our torpedo squadrons. Another enemy submarine, the VT-12 ,belonging to the Austro-Hungarian navy, also is in our possession.

"Italian and French hydroplanes on Friday dropped bombs on the enemy's works at Pola. Enemy airplanes made a counter-attack, but were repulsed. One of our hydroplanes successfully fought three enemy airplanes.

"Enemy airplanes bombed our torpedo boats at sea without effect.

"All our units returned to their base undamaged."

Russians Retire at Kotumikhali.

Petrograd, via London, Jan. 14.—(British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—A further withdrawal of the Russian forces along the Sereth river, southwest of Galatz, is reported in the Russian official communication issued today. Attacks by the Germans in the region west of Riga and at several points in Roumania were repulsed.

The communication says:

"Western (Russian) front: In the region of Riga, south of Lake Babit, the Germans launched an attack in dense formation against our positions seven versts east of Kainzem. The attack was repulsed by our fire and a counter-attack.

"Roumanian front: The Austrians attempted to attack east of the Putna, but were repulsed by our fire. Their attacks north of the Sloniki river and south of the Oituz river were repulsed. The enemy attacked the Roumanians six versts west of Braila, and eighteen versts south of the confluence of the Slatina and Trotus rivers, but were repulsed by our fire. The enemy detachments which attempted to assume the offensive in the region of Radulesci, ten versts east of Fokshani were driven back to their trenches by our fire.

"The enemy, three regiments strong, supported by artillery, launched an attack against our advanced guards from Kotumikhali, on the Sereth, as far as Vadeni ,ten versts southwest of Bailov. After repelling several attacks our advance detachments abandoned the village of Kotumikhali, under pressure of superior enemy forces.

Turkss Are Put to Flight.

"Caucasus front: On the night of January 12 our detachments attacked the Turks south of the village of Telme, twenty versts northwest of Kalki. They were put to flight. We captured prisoners and munitions and destroyed their defenses."

Roumanians Beat Back Enemy.

Petrograd, Jan. 13, via London.—Roumanian forces in the region of the River Kasino, in Moldavia, after a violent battle yesterday with Austro-German troops succeeded in throwing the Teutons back and occupying their trenches, says the Russian official statement issued today. North of the Slanic river the invaders forced back the Russians from a height. The text of the statement follows:

"Roumanians attacked the enemy west of Monastir-Kachinul, on the River Kasino, and after a violent struggle succeeded in throwing back the enemy and occupying his trenches. The Roumanians captured three machine guns.

Germans Fail in Fierce Attack.

Petrograd, Jan. 13, via London.—Heavy forces of Germans attacked the Russian lines yesterday east of Kalnzem, south of Lake Babit on the Riga front. The war office announced today that attacking forces were driven off.

BRITISH DRIVE GERMANS OUT OF TRENCHES ON WESTERN FRONT AND ADD TO TOLL OF PRISONERS

Enemy's Attempt to Conduct Night Raids Against British Lines Resulted in Signal Defeat.

London, Jan. 13—The report from British headquarters in France tonight reads:

"Early this morning the enemy temporarily forced his way into one of our posts northwest of Serre, but was immediately driven out and the post re-occupied by us. A further thirteen German prisoners, including two officers were taken in this area.

"Yesterday evening an enemy raiding party attacked another small post held by us west of Vimy, but was driven off. A minor enterprise undertaken by us during the night against enemy trenches west of Wytschaete was entirely successful. A few additional prisoners were secured in the course of these two encounters.

"This morning the enemy exploded a small mine north of Guinchy, but no damage was done to our trenches. We carried out effective bombardment of the enemy positions at various points along our line north of the Somme and south of Neuve Chapelle. Elsewhere the usual artillery and trench mortar activity continued."

London, Jan. 14—The war office communication issued this evening says:

"Early last night a hostile party endeavored to raid one of our posts northwest of Gueddecourt. The attempt failed completely, the enemy being driven off with losses. During the night four patrols carried out successful enterprises in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle and Armentieres.

"We bombarded enemy trenches northwest of the Ancre this afternoon with good results.

"Elsewhere there was the usual artillery activity, which was most marked opposite Serre, south of Armentieres and northeast of Ypres."

PERMANENT SPEAKER OF PARLIAMENT

Edgar N. Rhodes, M. P. for Cumberland the Man.

Appointment Will Likely be Made when the House Opens.

Ottawa, Jan. 13—There is a possibility that when Edgar N. Rhodes, M. P. for Cumberland, is appointed Speaker of the House of Commons next week, the appointment will be made a permanent one, following the custom of the imperial parliament.

EDGAR N. RHODES, M. P.

There is considerable opposition to the proposal, but the necessity, in the interests of parliament itself, of making the speakership a permanent office, has been very apparent since confederation and the present occasion seems to be the opportunity to depart from absurd practice of appointing a new Speaker every session.

Mr. Rhodes is young, is regarded as a specially capable presiding officer, and would lend dignity to the appointment.

The only change in practice which would follow the appointment of a permanent Speaker would be that his seat would not be declared vacant at a general election. This would be no disadvantage to the Liberals as they would not have to appoint one of their members to the speakership. They would really gain a seat.

With Hon. Mr. Bolduc as Speaker of the Senate, a fair division of honors would thus be arranged between the French-Canadians and the English speaking members. It is announced that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has always held the view that the Speaker should be appointed as a permanency in order to develop efficiency, and he may recognize the present occasion as an excellent one to carry this into effect.

Swedish Steamer Stopped By German Submarine Forced to Destroy Mail.

London, Jan. 14—A Reuter despatch from Stockholm says:

"The captain of the Swedish steamer Ingeborg, belonging to the Thulo Line, who has returned to Gothenburg from England, states that his steamer was stopped in the North Sea by a German submarine and that he was compelled to throw into the sea all the mail from the Entente countries, consisting of 700 sacks. Otherwise, he said, the German commander threatened to take the ship to Germany."

HON. J. B. M. BAXTER EXPOSES RECKLESS STATEMENTS MADE BY MR. FOSTER RE N. B. FINANCE

MASTERLY DEFENCE OF PRESENT GOVERNMENT'S CONDUCT OF AFFAIRS—THE BLUNDERS OF MR. FOSTER.

The Magnificent Record of Present Administration in Handling Provincial Affairs—Opposition's Contentions Effectively Answered by the Attorney-General.

In an interview with The Standard, pointing out the magnificent achievements of the present Government in the administration of the affairs of the province, Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Attorney-General, effectively answers the reckless, inaccurate and unwarranted statements of W. E. Foster, believed to be the chief financial critic of the opposition.

Hon. Mr. Baxter shows a thorough knowledge of provincial finances and answers in a masterly manner the various contentions of Mr. Foster. That very little credence can be placed in Mr. Foster's statements relative to the financial standing of the province is pointed out by the attorney-general who, with statistics that are undoubted, shows the unfortunate blunders made by the gentleman who undertakes to speak for the opposition.

The Attorney-General exposes the startling inaccuracies that characterized the effusions of Mr. Foster. Giving the official authority he shows how the chief financial critic for the opposition has jumbled together the expenditures in connection with ordinary and permanent work.

Perhaps the greatest blunder of Mr. Foster exposed by Hon. Mr. Baxter is the former's statement that the ordinary expenditure for the past year was $1,580,531.86, while as a matter of fact the auditor's report shows the ordinary revenue to be that amount and the ordinary expenditures to be an amount more than $12,000 less than that figure. The Attorney-General further shows that Mr. Foster gave to the public misleading information in quoting the item of interest for 1908, the year the old government went out of power, at $178,569, when the auditor's report for that year shows the item of interest to amount to $248,126.14. This amount as pointed out does not include several thousand dollars which the old government had hidden away under other headings Other inaccuracies consistent with those outlined above are also exposed by the Attorney-General.

The Attorney-General does not find it necessary in his reply to Mr. Foster to recount the conditions of chaos existing under the old regime which was hurled from power by an indignant electorate in March 1908. He passes over the doings of the old gang, when recklessness and extravagance were the chief characteristics, and overdrafts, overexpenditures and suspense accounts the order of the day in every branch of the public service. The prudent and economical administration of public affairs under this Government, the remarkable increase in the revenues, and the increased expenditures out of ordinary revenue for the development of the province, are pointed out by Hon. Mr. Baxter in the course of his clear and aggressive reply to the opposition critic. Altogether the Attorney-General's statements show the magnificent record of this Government—a record that will undoubtedly convince the unbiased citizen that the destinies of New Brunswick are safe in the hands of the present executive who command the esteem and confidence of such a large proportion of the people of the province.

(Continued on page 2)

GOVERNMENT WITLL TAKE OVER FERNIE MINES UNLESS MEN AND OPERATORS REACH AGREEMENT

Prepared for Drastic Measures to Prevent Suffering from Lack of Coal and Coke.

Ottawa, Jan. 13.—A deadlock has been reached between the coal operators and miners of the Fernie district, who have been in conference with the government here for the past ten days. As a result it is altogether probable that the government will take over and operate some of these mines at least.

Hon. T. W. Crothers, Hon. Robert Rogers and Hon. Martin Burrell, had a long conference on the subject this morning and it is understood that the policy of the government operation was decided upon if the efforts towards bringing about an agreement between the operators and the miners fail.

The outlook is that there is little possibility of an agreement now being reached. The operators have refused to grant the increase demanded by the men, and the representatives of the workers have not only refused to yield but have left the city declaring that if their demands are not conceded the men will go on strike on Monday next.

The situation is therefore very serious. The people on the prairies must have coal, and the mines cannot be allowed to remain idle.

In the event of the government taking over mines, the price of coal and wages paid will be decided by the department of labor.

"If government action is necessary to prevent suffering on the prairies, and to keep the smelters supplied with coke, such action will undoubtedly be firm and vigorous. In view of the financial strength of the mine owners, government action, if found necessary will no doubt be carried out at the expense of the operators."

This radical proposal was announced in an official statement issued by the government today in connection with the strike trouble at the Fernie coal mines. Government operation of these mines now seems certain. The operators have refused to grant the men an increase in wages, and the miners have intimated that unless their demands are acceded to they will go on strike tomorrow.

The operators are still in the city, but the representatives of the men have gone home. Ten days ago, conferences opened between the operators and the miners with the government as intermedians, but efforts to reach an agreement have failed and the beginning of a strike tomorrow appears to be unavoidable. If a strike begins it will not be of long duration, however. The people of the prairies cannot go without fuel, and the government will operate the mines if the operators do not, the operation by the government will be at the expense of the operators. In the view of the minister of labor the operators are responsible for the trouble, and they will pay the cost either directly or indirectly.

"In November last," says the official statement, "the miners presented a demand for an increased war bonus of 25 per cent, to cover the extra cost of living. After several conferences it was inally suggested that a commissioner should be appointed to ascertain the actual conditions as to the increased cost of living to the miners. Mr. Harrison, of the labor department, was agreed upon to make the investigation. His report is now in and shows an increase of nine and a half per cent. upon such articles as are required for use by the miners in their daily cost of living."

"The attitude of the operators, so far in refusing to grant the increase, as shown by Harrison's report, is to be regretted. In so doing having regard to all the conditions, the apparent lack of willingness on their part to assist in preventing a very serious condition of affairs is probably the most notable failure on the part of any organization to recognize and to appreciate their share of the country's many difficulties since the outbreak of the war.

"The government has a special and direct responsibility to see to it that no suffering will occur to the settlers of western Canada for the want of coal during the winter months. The government has also the responsibility of seeing that sufficient coke will be provided to keep the smelters in the Crows Nest going to assist in the manufacture of war munitions."

GOOD WORDS FOR WOMEN WORKERS

Have Made Good in the Munition Plants of Canada.

Emphasises Need for Prompt Delivery of Shells and Tells of New Plants Building.

Toronto, Jan. 14.—In an address before the Women's Canadian Club yesterday, J. W. Flavelle, chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board, again strongly emphasized the importance to the cause of the Allies of prompt delivery of shells from Canada, and also paid a tribute to the efficiency of women as munition workers. He also urged that every woman who had been brought up on the land should return to it, in order to increase the food supply. Authorized expenditure, he said, including those already made, totalled $200,000,000, and operations had been carried on in 600 factories, located in every province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Over 400,000 men and women were engaged in these factories. He added:

"We are at the moment, constructing national factories for the manufacture of various munitions.One commenced a few weeks ago, will cost $2,250,000, and another we hope to complete in thirty days, using 900 men in the building, will cost about $2,000,000. Another we decided to erect a few days ago, and which we hope to complete by mid-summer, is estimated to cost $1,000,000. A series of factories in connection with the proposed establishment of aeroplanes will entail an expenditure of between ten and fifteen million."

JAP BATTLE CRUISER SUNK BY MAGAZINE EXPLOSION

Tokio, Jan. 14.—The battle-cruiser Tsukuba, 13,750 tons displacement, was sunk in the harbor at Yokohuka today by the explosion of her magazine. The explosion was caused by a fire. It is estimated that more than 100 men were killed or injured.

Admiralty Contradicts Another German Yarn.

London, Jan. 13.—According to an Amsterdam despatch the Berlin government has issued the following official statement:

"One of our submarines on December 28 sank a British transport in the English Channel. The transport was steaming with dark red lights, and measured about 8,000 tons. She was convoyed by destroyers."

"In making denial of this announcement, the secretary of the British Admiralty said tonight:

"The above report is absolutely untrue."

FISHING SCHOONER TORPEDOED.

Lunenburg, N. S., Jan. 14.—The schooner Harry Adams, Captain Fred Acker, laden with fish from Newfoundland for the Mediterranean, was torpedoed in the Bay of Biscay. The crew were placed in an open boat and landed yesterday at Ferrol, Spain.