Tuesday, Feb. 2.
George McKean, the well known lumer dealer, died at his residence las light at the age of seventy-four. Had only been ill a fortnight and up that time had been gettien, encaged time had been actively engaged in

nat time had been actively engaged in usiness.

The late George McKean was born a Armagh, Ireland, in 1841 and in 1867 e was sent out to St. John as the repesentative of the firm of Francis Carill & Son. He continued in that cacity until 1872 when he was admitted into partnership and the name of the rm was altered to Carvill, McKean & b. This firm soon became one of the rincipal lumber firms in the province in transacted a large business, but was issolved in 1893. The late Mr. McKean ben immediately engaged in business on its own account at Walker's wharf, where he did business for forty years efore moving, about three years ago, to he Royal Bank building at the corner of Canterbury and King streets.

About 1895 he became connected with rice, Pierce, Limited, and he continued in active association with this firm until the time of his death. This firm line a large business, trading on a large

WO BARKERS ARE HEAVY

Amherst, N. S., Feb. 1-The loss from

Amherst, N. S., Feb. 1.—The loss from turday night's fire will be far larger an first estimated. The 2-Barkers were and first estimated. The 2-Barkers were are hit by smoke and water damage. Barker would make no definite state-ent but thought that the loss would in in the vicinity of \$25,000.

The plate glass windows along Main reet from Dunlap's hardware store as r as the Two Barkers were cracked to broken. Joseph Higgins, tailor, had 00 smoke and water damage. Miss avis, Joe Aaron, Maritime Sales & otor Car Co., Higgins and Dunlap Co., me under the head of broken windows. The Two Barkers suffered from winners and all. The large plate glass indows on the lower floor were crack-

Digby, N. S., Feb. 2—(Special)—Toy's town election resulted as follows:
For mayor, W. W. Hayden, 125; J.
Peters, 110. For councillors—O. S.
mham, 181; R. A. Abramson, 145;
itz Dakin, 115; B. A. Rooney, 100;
A. Jordan, 91; H. H. Syda, 34,
herefore H. W. Hayden was elected
ayor and Dunham, Abramson and Dan, councillors. Dunham received the
rgest number of votes ever poled by
the man in a civic election since Digby
to incorporated.

lliam will leave Berlin tomorrow for themshaven, on the North Sea, to in-

Y FREE OFFER.

CANADA HAS ORDERS FOR \$30,000,000 WORTH OF SHRAPNEL SHELLS

(Special to The Telegraph.) | the finished product has alre

Ottawa, Feb. 2—Some idea of the extent to which Canadian industry is being benefitted by the war can be gathered from the fact that already orders have been placed with Canadian firms for eighteen pounder shrapnel shells to the value of \$30,000,000.

This industry is of very recent birth is Canada and the fact that a large number of firms are already turning out shells at the rate of 1,000 a week each, is evidence that Canadian manufacturers are not slow to seize new opportunities. The demand for this class of shells is practically unlimited, and it is expected that in a short time orders will be received for the larger calibres.

It is understood that the export of the finished product has already commenced a testing, and an inspection plant will be organized, and all shells will receive a careful test before exportation. It is understood that this is but one of several new industries which will have birth in Canada from the conditions of the war and the demand for war materials.

The attracting to Canada of war orders for munitions of various kinds aggregating tens of millions of dollars is largely due to the initiative of Major General Hughes, following upon his conference with Lord Kitchener last October, and the realization of the enominos demand for supplies of all kinds not only from Great Britain but from Rustracting to Canada of war orders to munitions of various kinds aggregating tens of millions of dollars is largely due to the initiative of Major General Hughes, following upon his conference with Lord Kitchener last October, and the realization of the enominos demand for supplies of all kinds not only from Great Britain but from Rustracting to Canada of war orders to munitions of various kinds aggregating tens of millions of dollars is largely due to the initiative of Major General Hughes, following upon his conference with Lord Kitchener last October, and the realization of the enominos demand for supplies of all kinds not only from the conditions of the war and the demand for war materials.

American Cargoes For Germany Doomed

Washington, Feb. 2—Ambassador Page, at London, cabled the state department today that the British fleet had been ordered to treat cargoes of grain and flour destined for Germany or Austria as conditional contraband, subject to seizure and confiscation. This step, the ambassador explained, followed the announcement that the German government had decreed confiscation of all grain and flour to conserve the nation's food supply.

Since the publication of the German order, the ambassador here, Count Von Bernstorff, has virtually assured the American government that no food-stuffs imported from the United States or other neutral countries would be subject to seizure, and press despatches have announced the issuance of a modifying decree, making such exemptions by the German government.

Ambassador Page said the British government had informed him that because the steamship Wilhelmina, now bound from New York for Bremen with grain and other food, had sailed before the issuance of the German decree, an exception would be made in her case. The vessel would be seized, it was said, but she would be released and her cargo purchased at invoice price, by the British government. Warning was given, however, that other shipments hereafter of like character, when destined for Germany, directly or indirectly, would be seized, as well as the vessel carrying them, without compensation being paid.

This announcement put an entirely new complexion on the negotiations that have been in progress intermittently since the beginning of the war in regard to the right of neutral states to ship food supplies to belligerent, coun-

In the British note to Secretary Bryan regarding the Dacia, it was stated that the conclusion had not been reached to interfere with such shipments provided they were intended for the non-combatant elements of the population, and not for the army or government of the belligerent state with which England was at war. It was intimated then, however, that the exceptional conditions of the present war might warrant some such action as an act of retalia-

The state department has not decided what shall be done in the ma

Gallant British Driven Back, Then Took More Than Their Own MR. BRIAN S

The DEFINITION More Than Their Own

The TOOK More Than Their Own

The Act of Several 1 was noted in the several management of the several management

BRITISH NAVAL LOSSES MUCH LESS THAN GERMANY'S Germans Suffer in

Latest Figures Show That the Teuton Fleet Has Lost More in Vessels and Tonnage Than Has Great Britain.

Britishers.	RITISH LOSSES.				
Date Name and Type. Destroyed by Aug. 7—Amphion, protected cruiser Germans	Where, North Sea	How sunk Mined	Tonnage. 8,440	Lives lost.	Comple- ment. 320
Sept. 4—Speedy, torpedo gunboat Germans " 5—Pathfinder, protected cruiser. Germans " 7—Warrior, protected cruiser	North Sea North Sea Bosphorus	Mined Mined Stranded	810 2,940 18,500	259	95 268 704
" 9—Oceanic, auxiliary cruiser	Scotland North Sea	Wrecked Foundered	17,000	21	500 65
" 20—Pegasus, protected cruiser Germans	Australia Zanzibar	Lost Shelled	800 2,200	25 25	25 224
22—Aboukir, protected cruiser Germans 22—Cressy, protected cruiser Germans	North Sea North Sea	Torpedoed Torpedoed	12,000 12,000	510 561	700 700
" 22—Hogue, protected cruiser, Germans Oct. 15—Hawke, protected cruiser, Germans " 15 F. S. gerbracker	North Sea North Sea North Sea	Torpedoed Shelled	12,000	862 850 25	700 544 25
" 18—E-3, submarine Germans " 27—Audacious, Dreadnought " 81—Hermes, protected cruiser Germans	. Irish Coast North Sea	Mined Torpedoed	25,000 5,600	2	900 456
Nov. 1-Monmouth, armored cruiser. Germans	Chilian Coast Chillen Coast	Shelled and stranded Shelled	9,800	540	540 900
" 1—Good Hope, armored cruiser. Germans " 3—D-5, submarine Germans " 11—Niger, torpedo gunboat Germans	North Sea	Mined Torpedoed	14,100 550 810	875 21	21 85
" 26—Bulwark, battleship Not determined Jan. 1—Formidable, battleship		Explosion	15,000 15,000	800 709	814 780
Number of vessels lost, 21.	ERMAN LOSSES.		170,700	5,664	9,540
有一种的一个公司工作的图1000 本文文文文文					Comple-
Date. Name and Type. Destroyed by Aug. 5—Panther, gunboat French	Where. Mediterranean	How sunk Shelled	Tonnage.	lost,	ment. 130
" 6-Koenigin Luise, mine layer British	North Sea	Torpedoed	1,800	70	150
" 7—Augsburg, protected cruiser. Russians " 9—U-15, submarine British	Baltic Sea North Sea	Shelled Shelled	4,280	12	379 12
" 27—Kalser Wm, der Grosse, aux cr British	African Coast	Shelled	14,849	30	450
" 27—Magdeburg, protected cruiser. Russians " 28—Mainz, protected cruiser British	Gulf of Finland Heligoland	Shelled Shelled	4,478 4,280		370 379
" 28-Koeln, protected cruiser British	Heligoland	Shelled	4,280		379
" 28-Ariadne, protected cruiser British	Heligoland	Shelled	2,620		275
" 28-V-186, V-187, destroyers British Sept. 14-Cap Trafalgar, aux. cruiser British	Heligoland South America	Shelled Shelled	1,290 26,000	14	166. 310
6 15—Hela, small cruiser British Oct. 17—S-115, 117, 118, 119, four dest's British	North Sea North Sea	Torpedoed Shelled	2,000	10	191 224
" 20—S-90, destroyer Japanese " 25—Submarine British	China Coast	Ran ashore	400		56
" 25 Submarine British	North Sea	Shelled Shelled	400	12	12
" 30—Submarine British Nov. 4—Yorch, armored cruiser	North Sea Wilhelmshafen	Mined	400 9,350	12 266	12 638
" 7-Jaguar gunboat Japanese	Tsingtau	Shelled	580		126
" 7—Luchs, gunboat Japanese	Tsingtau	Shelled	880		126
" 7—Iltis, gunboat Japanese " 7—Cormoran, gunboat Japanese	Tsingtau Tsingtau	Shelled Shelled	880 1,600	西班牙	126 162
" 7—Tiger, gunboat Japanese	Tsingtau	Shelled	880	***	126
" 7 Taku, destroyer Japanese	Tsingtau	Shelled	280		49
" 7—Ruchin, mine layer Japanese	Tsingtau	Shelled	200		
9—Emden, protected cruiser British Dec. 8—Scharnhorst, armored cruiser. British	Indian Ocean S. Atlantic	Shelled Shelled	3,540 11,420	200	361 764
" 8—Gneisenau, armored cruiser British	S. Atlantic	Shelled	11,420		764
" 8-Leipsig, 3rd class cruiser British	S. Atlantic		3,200	(8.15-37-1 Feb. 1)	303
" 8—Nuernberg, protected cruiser British " 15—Cormorant, auxiliary cruiser	South Atlantic Guam	Shelled	8,000	Lichter o	295 877
Jan. 24—Bluecher, armored cruiser British	North Sea	Shelled	. 15,550	762	885

Number vessels lost, 42.

RENCH OF SAME VIEW.

This view is shared by the French government. France has not had occasion to discuss the issue with the United States, but early in the way it took

Renewed Attacks

Losses of Von Hindenburg in Movement Against Warsaw Enormous With No Ground Gained

British Take Heavy Toll of Forces Charging Their Lines During Last Week-Italian Reservists in England Called Home-More Reports of Turkish Disasters.

don, Feb. 2-During the last few days the Germans have been mak sperate efforts to break the deadlock which has existed for so long on he eastern and western fronts. They have delivered a series of attacks, always preceded by artiflery activity, on the Allied lines in Flanders and France, and while in almost every case they have thus won a preliminary advantage, before the fighting was concluded the French, British or Belgians have been able to regain the trenches temporarily lost, and in some cases to occupy the German positions. In these attacks, according to the reports of the British and French general staffs, the Germans have suffered severe

The German artillery has been subjecting the Belgian positions in Flanders to a severe bombardment, which suggests that the moment has arrived for another effort to get across the Yser, and thence to the French coast ports. In return, the French have bombarded the railway station at Noyon, one of the German military centres behind their advanced lines.

DESPERATE EFFORT TO REACH WARSAW.

More serious attacks, however, have been made against the Russian lines in Central Poland. Faced by flanking movements, both north and south, Field Marshal Von Hindenburg made a desperate effort, which apparently is to be renewed, to break through to Warsaw, and thus not only gain a great military and political advantage for Germany, but at the same time release the pressure on Hungary and East Prussia, in each of which regions the Russian troops are slowly pushing forward.

The fighting to the west and southwest of the Polish capital has been of a most desperate character, and the Germans were at first successful, but the Russian official report declares that the Russians by a counter-attack, regained most of the lost ground. The report adds that the German losses were

gained most of the lost ground. The report adds that the Gerr

The German official account simply says of the fighting there:

A German submarine was still at large in the English Channel yesterday and the French officially report an attempt to torpedo the British hospital ship Asturias. The German submarine U-21, which recently sank three steamers in the Irish Sea, has not been seen since Sunday, and it is presumed that she has withdrawn. Traffic in these waters, however, continues to be somewhat restricted, ship-owners preferring, for the present, to keep all but the fast steamers, which, it is believed can elude the submarines, in port. GERMANS AIM TO DESTROY TRANSPORTS.

The Germans have issued a warning that an attempt will be made to sink British transports, and advise neutral shipping to keep away from the north and west coasts of France.

Reports reaching Holland say that the new bread regulations in Germany have caused so much unrest that 12,000 special constables have been appointed to guard the bakeries in Berlin. It is also said that following the action

of the government in commandeering cereals, the military authorities are confiscating all utensils containing metals useful for their purpose.

Copenhagen, the newspapers of which still have correspondents at Constantinople, has a report that the Anglo-French fleet have destroyed four of the Dardanelles forts, and that there is a panic in the Turkish capital, where the defeats suffered by the Turkish armies in the Caucasus and Azerbaijan

with the opening of the British parliament today the political truce was renewed. The government, while assuming all responsibility for the war, welcomed the Opposition's support, and the ministers announced that they would readily reply to all criticism and endeavor to avoid controversial matters.