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BRITISH ARTILLERY, WEAK AT FIRST, IS NOW STRONGER ALONG THE WHOLE LINE THAN THAT OF THE GERMANS

RUSSIA PUSHING BATTLE ALONG WIDE FRONT WITH INDICATIONS OF SUCCESS

Austrians Admit Facing Huge Reinforcements and Russians Tell of Capture of Many Prisoners

Advance in North Poland Against German Forces Also Continues—Germany Had No Officers to Spare in Defence of Dardanelles and Wires Von Der Goltz to Do His Best—Better Feeling Prevails Among Labor Elements in Britain.

London, March 4, 10.30 p.m.—There has been very little change in the military and naval situation in the last twenty-four hours. While the Russians continue their progress against the Germans in North Poland, they are, according to their own official reports, pursuing and capturing many of the retreating Austrians in Eastern Galicia, and are repulsing, with heavy losses, persistent day and night attacks of the German allies in the Carpathians. They have not, however, by any means, yet disposed of any of the forces opposed to them.

It is the same with the Allied fleet in the Dardanelles. In their bombardment the warships have made greater progress than was anticipated, but they still have the most strongly fortified part of the Straits to get through.

Along the western front the French are continuing their attacks in Champagne and the Argonne. Beyond these the only movement of any consequence has been north of Arras, where the Germans succeeded in capturing a newly constructed French trench.

POSSESS IMPORTANT BEARING ON WAR.

The battles in the east and for possession of the Dardanelles are of a great deal of interest, as they are considered to have a marked bearing on the future of the war. Having pressed the German back from Przemysl towards Międzybuz, the Russians are now exerting their efforts, and according to their own accounts with success, to drive them back in the district further to the north, from west of Olska, to the west of Grodno, and at the same time from in front of Lomsa. These movements, if successful, might naturally be expected to force the Germans to withdraw from in front of Osowets, which fortress they continue to bombard with their heavy guns.

The Austrians continue their fierce attacks on the Dardanelles under the most disadvantageous conditions, owing to the snow and cold, against the Russian entrenchments in the Carpathians, while another of their armies continues to withdraw from in front of Osowets, which fortress they continue to bombard with their heavy guns.

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KING GEORGE'S FAREWELL TO CANADIAN TROOPS

Ottawa, March 4.—Following his inspection of the Canadian first contingent on Feb. 4, on Salisbury Plain, the king wrote a gracious message to the troops, to be read to all units on board ship after their embarkation for France. The government today issued the text of the farewell, which follows:

"Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men:

"At the beginning of November I had the pleasure of welcoming to the Mother Country this fine contingent from the Dominion of Canada, and now, after three months' training, I bid you Godspeed on your way to assist my army in the field.

"I am well aware of the discomforts that you have experienced from the inclement weather, and abnormal rain, and I admire the cheerful spirit displayed by all ranks in facing and overcoming all difficulties.

"From all I have heard, and from what I have been able to see at today's inspection and march past, I am satisfied that you have made good use of the time spent on Salisbury Plain.

"By your willing and prompt rally to our common flag you have already earned the gratitude of the Motherland.

"By your deeds and achievements on the field of battle I am confident that you will emulate the example of your fellow countrymen in the South African war, and thus help to secure the triumph of our arms.

"I shall follow with pride and interest all your movements, and I pray that God may bless you and watch over you."

WAR STEPS ON THE TOES OF PACKERS

Chicago Men Very Much Annoyed Because Britain Prevents Their Products From Entering Germany—Unable to Make Much Headway, However.

London, March 4, 8.15 p.m.—Little light was thrown today on the steps that Great Britain will take to enforce her proposed prohibition to stop trade to and from Germany. Developments on the declaration of an embargo on the export of goods to Germany, which will be issued soon, but no definite date for the issuance of which has been announced.

"Officials make it clear, at every opportunity, that the making of reprisals will be outlined in such a manner that further negotiations will not be precluded on both sides of the Atlantic valley, and on the heights north of Olska, battles continue both day and night.

"Everywhere, where our troops are gaining ground, the enemy repeatedly attempts counter attacks, which are always repulsed. This was especially so on the Bolingrod road, where the Russians attacked, during a heavy fall of snow with strong forces. The attack was stopped by our artillery fire, and which inflicted heavy losses.

"On the other parts of the front there has been no essential change. Before the front from west of Olska, to the west of Grodno, and at the same time from in front of Lomsa. These movements, if successful, might naturally be expected to force the Germans to withdraw from in front of Osowets, which fortress they continue to bombard with their heavy guns.

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FRENCH GUNS DEMOLISHED BY WARSHIPS

Terrific Bombardment Being Carried On at the Dardanelles

London, March 5, 12.40 a.m.—The British Admiralty issued the following statement late last night:

"The attack upon the fortresses in the Dardanelles continued yesterday (Wednesday). The Admiralty has not yet reported on the result obtained within the Straits.

"Outside, the Dublin demolished an observation station on the Gallipoli peninsula, and the Sappho bombarded guns and troops at various points in the Gulf of Aden.

"Six modern field guns at Fort B. have been destroyed, bringing the total number of guns demolished up to forty.

"French battleships bombarded the Bulair forts and wrecked the Kuvuk bridge."

FRENCH BATTLESHIPS ALSO TAKE A HAND

Ships Work in Relays and Have Succeeded in Clearing Up the Outer Straits—Heavy Attack Now Being Made on Forts Which Guard the Narrows—An Important Undertaking.

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WAS IMPRESSED WITH RESOURCES OF THE BRITISH

Frederick Palmer Tells of the Fine Equipment of Allies

A. P. Correspondent at the Front Says British Are Determined to Fight the War Through to the Bitter End—Thin Line in Defense of the Channel Ports is Deep Now—Sir John French Shows No Signs of the Great Strain.

Who is at the Front in France for the Associated Press.

British Headquarters in France, via London, March 4, 6.20 p.m.—For the first time accredited newspaper correspondents have been allowed to enter that zone where men in khaki, speaking English, hold a portion of the allied line.

Where the trench crosses a road the French and the British are elbow to elbow facing the Germans. French peasants and villagers are living and working under shell fire, neighbors to the British guns, concealed from German aeroplanes, which shake their harness as they fly. Signs in English at the French cross roads give directions to traffic, and all French names are pronounced according to the English spelling, so that the soldiers or officers will not fail to understand them.

IMMENSITY OF BRITISH RESOURCES.

One is impressed with the immensity of the British resources, the number of motor trucks, and the completeness and thoroughness of all the equipment. All food and all supplies are brought from England, while the French shops are thriving on the English luxuries which they sell to the troops.

The French are learning to say "top dog." That expression was the one most often heard the first day the correspondent arrived at the front, from both officers and men. "Top dog now," says Tommy Atkins, and the general. One gets it in the broad Scotch, Irish and cockney accent, and in broken French. It expresses the opinion that a turn in the tide has come and that the worst is behind them.

The British artillery fire, which was weaker early in the campaign, now is stronger all along the line than that of the Germans. Once the correspondents were permitted to visit the British line, everybody talked with respect and interest concerning the operations, and instead of the late start and long lunches, dinners, and other functions which might characterize such days, they are usually awakened at 6.30 o'clock in the morning, and get going until 8 at night, with the first-aid packages served out at the breakfast table.

One might think from the stability of all the appointments that the British had no expectation, except for a long war, yet the universal opinion is that they will see victory, and the end.

THE THIN LINE IS DEEP NOW.

This thin line which held in the defense of the channel ports is deep now. One is surprised at the excellence of the aeroplane service, when it is realized that the corps is only three years old. This is not due to the superior flying of the British airmen, but to the thoroughness of their equipment and mechanical department, and the prodigality of the expenditure for all necessary assistance and resources. Everything but the actual manufacture of the engines is being done at the front.

The engines are assembled and the wings made in different shops near the aeroplane base. Successful reconnoissances with aircraft has now become a matter of mechanical care and organization. The British aviator seems keenly to enjoy these manoeuvres, and the chance to chase an enemy machine.

The official medical corps showed the correspondent charts of the sickness among the soldiers, which is less than among the troops at home, despite the strain the men are under when they take their turns in the trenches. This is due to the giving to the men of all the wholesome food they can eat, and plenty of exercise when they are out of the trenches, and enforcing all sanitary regulations with the strictest discipline.

"As Colonel Gottlieb met the health problems on the Panama canal, so we met and conquered those in this kind of war," a medical corps officer said.

Frost-bite, which was most plentiful in December and January, was overcome by making the men loosen their cloth gaiters, which became wet and binding, stopping the circulation of the blood, and by compelling them to take off their boots at intervals.

"We change the shifts in the trenches," said a brigadier-general, "sometimes every 48 hours, but sometimes less, or more frequently. It all depends on the hardships, and keeping the men fit."

DETERMINED TO FIGHT TO FINISH.

The officer pointed out places where the positions on both sides, despite the attacks and counter-attacks, were the same as last October, and where there might as well have been an understanding to rest for the winter and start in the spring when the ground has dried out. Yet, though dead bodies lie between the trenches, even close to the parapets, the Germans will not agree to an armistice to bury them, the officer said. One heard much in England of the hate of the Germans for the English, but here at the front no false seeming is evinced by the British, despite the assertion that it is their determination to fight to the finish. "The German hates us because we are going to be the top dog," Tommy Atkins says.

From the commander-in-chief down, simple living and the duty of keeping well are rules that are being rigidly followed. Field Marshal Sir John French, the British commander, occupies a house. His office is the drawing room, the appointments of which have not been disturbed. He dines at headquarters on his dining room. The other rooms are used as offices. Dinner at headquarters one finds much like the dinner of the English mess in England, the talk running on other subjects than the war as a relaxation for the officers. It is hard to realize that war is so near by.

Sir John French is ruddy and alert, and bears no sign of the strain of the last eight months.

THE MONGOLIAN SAFE AT HALIFAX

Halifax, Feb. 28.—The "Allan" liner, from Japan, arrived here today for the first time, with over 300 passengers on board, arrived here today, leading in the peak. Some of the plates put on at John's opened up and the ship sprang leak. There was great excitement, and the pumps were able to keep the water in check.

RUSSIAN CAPTURE MANY PRISONERS.

Petrograd, March 4.—The following official communication from general headquarters was issued today:

"Our offensive along the front, between the Niemen and the Vistula is progressing on the roads from Olska (north of Grodno). The enemy is maintaining his ground in the lake passages near Siano and Serre.

THREE CANADIANS IN CASUALTY LIST

Ottawa, March 4.—The following casualties among the Canadian Expeditionary Force were announced tonight:

SECOND FIELD COMPANY DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Death.

Feb. 19.—Driver Norman Lawless, in Military Hospital at Lewms, from fever. Next of kin, T. W. G. Lawless, 18 Leopold street, Toronto.

SHIP PURCHASE BILL IS DEAD

Washington, March 4.—Congress adjourned today sine die. The senate adjourned at 12.04 p.m. and the house at 12.30 p.m.

In the closing hours the president signed the seaman's bill, the neutrality resolution empowering him to prevent ships leaving American ports with supplies for belligerent warships, promoted Col. Goethals to be a major-general for his services as builder of the Panama canal, and gave promotions to other officers associated with the work.

GERMAN SUBMARINE CHASED HOSPITAL SHIP.

London, March 5, 2.08 a.m.—The Daily Mail today publishes the following:

"A German submarine pursued the British hospital ship Saint Andrew on the letter's latest trip across the English Channel, but the hospital ship escaped its speed to twenty-five knots and escaped."

IRISH MAKE FINE SHOWING IN ARMY

London, March 4.—There are 450,000 men of Irish birth or descent in Great Britain who are of military age, and 125,000 of them have already joined the army, according to figures prepared by the secretary of the Irish National League. This proportion, he asserts, is much larger than can be shown by any other nationality.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS WITHOUT FURTHER CONSIDERING IT—NOTABLE SENATORS NOW IN PRIVATE LIFE.

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