

INTO
E BUT NO
EXPECTED

Think it Would Be
less Proof Were Had
the Mine — One Man

ferred with Secretary Bryan
ean steamer off the coast of Ge-
ite information, as to the cause of
atic inquiry was decided upon.

ents, removed some of the tension
h first reports of the wreck pro-

Frozen to Death.

erlin, Feb. 22, via London, 6 p. m.—
her reports concerning the sinking
the American steamer Evelyn, south-
off Borkum Island, in the North
show that only one man of the crew
his life. This man was frozen to
in a small boat after the sinking
the steamer.

the Evelyn, which sailed from New
January 29, with a cargo of cotton
 Bremen, struck two mines, but she
 had time to get into lifeboats.
 members of the crew were taken
 a German ship to Heligoland while
 others were landed in Holland.
ch Hear Nothing.

he Hague, via London, Feb. 22, 8.30
—Inquiry of the coast guard sta-
 in North Holland, have been re-
 ply that nothing has been seen or
 of that part of the crew of the
 American steamer Evelyn who were
 sed to have perished for Holland
 the steamer was blown up. A
 dense fog prevailed throughout
 yday and today along the coast.
 The Dutch Marine Department also
 without information concerning the
 ing men of the Evelyn's crew.

Reported.

he Hague, Feb. 22, via London, Feb.
 20.5 a.m.—Up to midnight the thrir-
 missing men from the American
 mer Evelyn's crew have been re-
 ed from any point in Holland.

OCIAL VANITIES
CAUSE OF WARS

ce Says Mischief Has Been
Fostered by Writers and
Politicians

HOPES FOR CHANGE

ieves the Utter Exhaustion After
the Present Conflagration Will Turn
Men's Minds Towards the Elimina-
tion of Jealousy and Hatred and
Create a More Brotherly Feeling.

London, Feb. 23—Viscount Bryce, lec-
ing at London University on race
tinent as a factor in history, traced
origin of the present war to feelings
national consciousness and national van-
 developed during the past century,
 a half by the American and French
 olutions.

Racial war," said Viscount Bryce,
 now led to a war conflagration of
 scale vaster than the world has ever
 seen. There is ground for hope that this
 deny toward the development of
 self feeling and the exaggeration of
 national entities may not increase. Years
 exhaustion must follow the present
 senseless destruction of life and prop-
 erty, and economic issues will leave
 time for the development of racial
 entities.

Even though there has come this
 system of folly and suffering, we need
 cease to hope for the future. This
 on to be learned is that doctrines
 deep-rooted passions, whence these
 a sprung, can only be removed by
 slow and steady work of new
 forces. What most is needed is the
 mination of those feelings, the teach-
 ings of which in most nations breed
 enny and hatred and prompt men to
 lance and aggression.

However much we condemn reckless
 ivers, and the ruthless castles who live
 war, and real sources of the mischief
 the popular sentiment behind them,
 a real mischief has been done by the
 rers and the political leaders who
 ariate and flatter their exaggerated
 ional vanity.

It is now the privilege of the think-
 ers and writers to enforce a broader and
 er and more sympathetic view. Every
 and nation must learn that it ought
 even in its own interests, to desire
 dominance, or seek to enforce its own
 on to the world. It must recognize
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 the good of its neighbors.

General recognition of such truth
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The Daily Telegraph

and The News

VOL. LIV. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1915 NO. 80.

ALLIED FLEETS SHATTER ALL FORTS AT ENTRANCE OF THE DARDANELLES AND ARE CONTINUING BOMBARDMENT

HUGHES WILL TAKE HIS JOB WITH HIM

If Minister of Militia Goes to the Front He Will Retain His Portfolio

Belief in Ottawa That General Sam Will Dictate His Own Terms—War Minister Says He Could Raise Three More Contingents in Canada in Two Weeks—Rogers Makes Bitter Attack on Head of Civil Service Commission for His Return on Dismissals and Appointments—Hon. Dr. Pugsley Fires Not Shot in Budget Debate.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, Feb. 25—If Major General Hughes goes into the trenches, the chief of the militia portfolio will go with him. This is his ultimatum to his critics, and there is considerable consternation among the Conservative group, who yesterday were rejoicing in the belief that he had Sam Hughes beaten.

Apparently the minister is not going to make an unconditional surrender, or to give the right of representative to anyone but himself. He wants to go to the front he declines to buy his way to the firing line with his portfolio.

The news of the lobbyist is that Major General Hughes is himself dictating the terms of his departure. The government, by a bill introduced this week, would give the right of representative to the front to retain their parliamentary standing while on active service. The legislation will shortly become law.

While the bill applies only to members of the house and the senate, the principle upon which it is based appears broad enough to cover members of the executive council.

There is a general belief that the situation will be solved either with this arrangement or through an exchange of letters between the prime minister and General Hughes, which will make it clear that during his absence the portfolio of militia will be transferred to a person unofficially to General Hughes, and upon the return of General Hughes to Canada, if spared by German bullets, the department will be restored to him.

No Trouble Getting Recruits.

Ottawa, Feb. 25—Canada can supply Lord Kitchener with three more contingents within three weeks, if found necessary to do so. Such was the assurance given to the minister of militia, in response to an inquiry by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as to recruiting. The Liberal

would have to be made specially, being different from those supplied by the same firm to the American war office. There was also the question of time. The dressings were delivered and further orders placed.

Mr. Powell billed the department at 28 cents. The department objected, and the price was cut to 21 cents.

According to the statement of Mr. Brown, Mr. Garland, M.P., came to him and assured him positively that at 21 cents Powell would obtain a profit of only five per cent., on the strength of which Col. Brown recommended the payment as fair and just.

Then the auditor-general took a hand in the proceedings, informing the department that the profits amounted, not to five per cent. but to five cents or 8 1/2 per cent. He objected to the payment of 21 cents, which was 40 per cent. to 60 per cent. too much, compared with ordinary prices, adding that orders aggregating \$150,000 should not be filled at retail prices. Mr. Brown's reply was to Mr. Powell, asking for a rebate of \$2,822.40, being the difference between a profit of five per cent. and a profit of 8 1/2 per cent. In this letter the phrase occurred which provoked the above reply from Mr. Garland.

Admiralty Announces That Outer Forts Have Been Completely Reduced—Battleships Attack at Close Range and Make Fine Progress—Britain in Accord With Russia Regarding Occupation of Constantinople.

London, Feb. 25—All the forts at the entrance of the Dardanelles have been reduced by the Allied fleets. This announcement was made officially tonight. The announcement of the Secretary of the Admiralty follows:

"The weather moderating, the bombardment of the outer forts of the Dardanelles was renewed at eight o'clock this morning (Feb. 25). After a period of long-range firing the squadron of battleships attacked at close range. All the forts at the entrance to the Straits were successfully reduced, and the operations are continuing."

In Accord With Russia.

London, Feb. 25, 8.42 p. m.—Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, announced in the House of Commons today that Great Britain was in entire accord with Russia's desire for access to the sea.

"With Russia's desire for access to the sea England is in entire accord," the foreign secretary said, in response to a question from Frederick Jowett whether England knew of and approved the statement of the Russian foreign minister, Sazonov, in the Duma that Russia intended permanently to occupy Constantinople.

The foreign secretary responded that he was unaware that Mr. Sazonov had made any such statement, but he added: "The statement I have seen was that Mr. Sazonov had said that events on the Russo-Turkish frontier would bring Russia nearer realization of the political economic problem bound up with Russia's access to the sea."

"With these aspirations," he continued, "England is in sympathy. What form the realization will take will not be settled in the terms of peace."

The announcement of Sir Edward Grey marks one of the important developments in the European political situation since the beginning of the war. Russia's desire for a war winter port and an outlet to the Mediterranean from the Black Sea has long been one of her most cherished national aspirations. Speaking in the Duma on February 9, Premier Gorev said that Russia had been ready for many years to make resistance at any cost to the realization of her wishes.

Regarding the report that the long Russo-Turkish war had been decided by the cable to Lord Kitchener on the 22nd instant, asking if it was the intention to clear the Bosnian frontier against the German bullet, the honorable gentleman will not load me with all the rumors that are going," replied the minister. "I have it in my heart to go, but there are other things to be looked after."

"Possibly," observed Hon. Dr. Pugsley, amid laughter on both sides of the house.

Chas. Murphy called attention to the press quoting Sir George Perley as stating that the time had come for Canada to be looked after.

(Continued on page 8.)

SEEKS GENERAL ELECTION IN EARLY SUMMER

Ottawa Journal, Tory, Says Government is Likely to Appeal to the Country Because of Liberal Criticism.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, Feb. 25—The Ottawa Journal, the Conservative organ at the capital, says today: "The impression is growing on Parliament Hill that there will be a general election early in the summer."

DESPERATE FIGHTING OVER GREAT FRONT IN EASTERN WAR THEATRE

Russia Facing Enormous Masses of German and Austrian Troops

Situation in the Carpathians Unchanged—Little Doing in France—Germans Say They Have Made More Prisoners—British Public Opinion Strongly Against Any Agreement on German Food Supply.

London, Feb. 25, 11 p.m.—An official statement by the Admiralty announces that all the outer forts of the Dardanelles have been reduced, and that the operations are continuing.

In the houses of commons today, Sir Edward Grey, secretary for foreign affairs, made the important announcement, which was received with cheer, that Great Britain sympathized with Russia's aspirations to gain access to the open sea through Turkey.

The American note, the contents of which remained a secret, but which, in general, seeks to bring about an understanding regarding the war zone prescribed by Germany and the shipment of foodstuffs designed for the civilian population of the belligerent countries, was considered at a meeting of the cabinet today, but thus far no intimation as to the official attitude towards it can be obtained.

In the Argonne, on the little stream of Meuse, near Four-De-Paris, we destroyed a blockade.

A Marie, because a German officer, in an attempt to debouch, was repelled by our fire.

Vienna, Feb. 25, via London, 11.20 p.m.—The official statement, issued tonight by the Austrian war office, says: "In Russian Poland no change has occurred. On the West Galician front an Austrian detachment captured from the Russians several points of support, 800 prisoners and six machine guns."

"In the Carpathians the general situation is unchanged, the operations still being hampered by the heavy snowfall. It is believed by our troops south of the Diester are progressing favorably. During the battles on Feb. 21, and 22, ten officers and 8,388 men were made prisoners, and their whole front."

"In Bukowina calm prevails."

Russians Fighting Well.

London, Feb. 25, 9.20 p.m.—"Telegrams from Budapest report fierce fighting around Stankalea, Galicia," says Reuter's Venice correspondent.

"The Russians are said to be hurrying reserves into the fighting line, and to be defending their positions with the greatest stubbornness. The chief struggle is proceeding on the heights around the town, where the Russians have concentrated with the object of stopping the advance of the Austrian right, and threatening their whole front."

"In the Carpathians, near Wyszok, large Russian forces are making continuous attacks with fresh reserves."

Desperate in Austria.

London, Feb. 25, 9.20 p.m.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Vienna, says:

"The Austrian government is confiscating entire stocks of grain and flour in the monarchy. After an approximate estimate is made of the available supplies a per-capita appropriation will be announced, and a distribution made through the local authorities."

"Secret fines and other penalties will be inflicted on any person for attempting to procure supplies of grain and flour."

"The government has issued an order under which 800,000 acres of land which had been used in the cultivation of the sugar beet are made available for grain production. It is said that Austria will receive only supplies from Hungary."

German Official Statement.

Berlin, Feb. 25, via London—The Prussian minister of agriculture, Baron Von Schorner, discussing the food question in the Diet said that quantities of potatoes would be brought in from Poland, and that large supplies were left in East Prussia, where the Russians had been.

"I believe I can express the hope," he added, "that the potato supply for human food will suffice."

In the West.

The armies in the west are faced with the same situation as far as the Allies are concerned, they are confining themselves to a bombardment of the German positions along the coast, and to offensive operations in the Champagne, the Argonne, on the heights of the Meuse, and in the Vosges, where on the larger ground they are not so seriously affected by the thaw.

French Official Statement.

Paris, Feb. 25, 10.30 p.m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"In the region of Lorraine, our artillery has reduced to silence and severely damaged a battery of the enemy."

"The day has been relatively calm on the front from the Lys as far as the Champagne district. In the region of

Norway Will Do Nothing Regarding Lost Steamer

No "Proof," is Decision, That the Regin Was Torpedoed by Germans—Special Ports—The African Blockade—A Loyal Message.

London, Feb. 25, 11.58 p.m.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"The Norwegian minister at London has reported to his government that the captain and first officer of the Norwegian steamer Regin, recently sunk in the English Channel, believe that their ship was struck by a torpedo, but are unable to supply any proof of this. The captain had stopped his ship in order to escape 'something black on the starboard side,' presumably a mine, when an explosion occurred under the bows."

"The look-out man says he did not see any sign of a submarine."

Special Ports.

Washington, Feb. 25—All ports in the British Isles were made "special ports," resulting special rules of war risk in force from Feb. 25.

At a meeting today of the Executive Council of India, Lord Hardinge, the viceroy, presiding, a resolution by Mr. M. B. Spence, expressing gratitude and loyalty to the king for his personal attention to the Indian soldiers at the front and in the hospitals, was adopted unanimously. The viceroy addressed the council in reply and promised to convey the message to the king-emperor.

A Blockade.

Washington, Feb. 25—Formal announcement was made at the state department today of Great Britain's decision to declare a blockade of the coast of German East Africa, as from midnight, Feb. 25.

The British ambassador at this capital has informed the department of state that his government has decided to declare a blockade of the coast of German East Africa, as from midnight, Feb. 25.

This blockade is to extend along the whole coast, including islands; that is, from latitude four degrees, 41 minutes south, to latitude ten degrees, 40 minutes south, four days' grace from the time of institution of the blockade being given for the departure of neutral vessels from blockaded areas."

The Indian Loyalty.

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